



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 107th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 147

WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 2001

No. 157

House of Representatives

The House met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. SIMPSON).

DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,
November 14, 2001.

I hereby appoint the Honorable MICHAEL K. SIMPSON to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

J. DENNIS HASTERT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Daniel P. Coughlin, offered the following prayer:

As the fire of autumn fades and the darkening days overtake us, be with us, Lord, our God. Let Your spirit bear witness within this assembly how the horror of September events have affected us and how we have responded both in word and in deed. Now lead us as we enter the next season of war.

Let not the chilling events of terrorism freeze our soul or temper our creativity to look at all things in new ways. Take us inside with our winter questions and our desires to find hidden but safe corners of peace.

Guide the conversations and debates over the tables of this Chamber, as well as the tables of American families, business and law. Restrain us from talk of war as if we were talking about the weather or a sporting event, knowing there is nothing we can do to change things. Rather, let our words be born of determined silence, careful listening, and reflective prayer.

It is You alone, O God, who can bring good out of evil and life from a frozen will. We turn to You in prayer because it is there that every perception can change. Even how we understand our-

selves and what has happened to us. Because it is You who takes us through every season of life, to You be the honor, power and glory, now and forever. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LINDER) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. LINDER led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Lundregan, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has passed concurrent resolutions of the following titles in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. Con. Res. 82. Concurrent resolution authorizing the 2002 Winter Olympics Torch Relay to come onto the Capitol Grounds.

S. Con. Res. 83. Concurrent resolution providing for a National Day of Reconciliation.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair announces that there will be 15 one-minutes per side.

PRESIDENT LEADS AMERICA'S WAR AGAINST TERRORISM

(Mr. FOLEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I do not know how many of my colleagues caught the USA Today when it talked about the Clinton administration's war on terrorism and how it failed, and how after repeated bombings, whether it be the embassies, the USS *Cole*, Khobar Towers, on each and every incident, then President Clinton suggested, "I'm going to get these terrorists, we're going to find them, and we're going to bring them to justice." It never happened.

Currently we are seeing success in Afghanistan. We are seeing a Commander in Chief pursue terrorism, to pull it out by the root, to remove this insidious and destructive force from America and from the world. I applaud our President at a time when Americans are rallying behind our flag and asking God for his blessings. We are going to get bin Laden, we are going to get those terrorists who are still here in America, and we will not stop this time. Our President will not yield, and he will not end the campaign against those terrorists until we have successfully concluded the mission.

IRAN OPENS NEW MUSEUM GLORIFYING TERRORISM

(Mr. TRAFICANT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TRAFICANT. Radio France has reported that Iran has opened a new museum, ladies and gentlemen. It is called the Glass Palace. The Glass Palace is a depiction of the September 11 destruction of the World Trade Center. Iran reports said they have this museum to glorify terrorism and mark the

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



Printed on recycled paper.

H8135

22nd anniversary of the taking of American hostages in Iran. Unbelievable.

While Uncle Sam continues to spoon-feed this guy Khatami, they are celebrating American tragedies. Beam me up. I say it is time to throw this Khatami guy out and recognize the democratic resistance located in Paris, France, trying to overthrow this regime and bring some democracy to Iran.

President Bush has made some great decisions. He would be wise to look at what is happening in Iran.

COMMENDING GAYLE BAINBRIDGE AS PRESIDENT-ELECT OF WOMEN'S CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF MIAMI-DADE COUNTY

(Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to commend Gayle Bainbridge as the President-elect of the Women's Chamber of Commerce of Miami-Dade County. Gayle is a partner with USI Florida-Kolisch Insurance of Coral Gables, the fifth largest fully integrated risk and financial services provider in the world.

Due to Gayle's expertise, she serves as an expert witness and has taught insurance professionals their post-licensure courses. Her community activities include the Alumni Associations of both Southwest Miami Senior High and Florida International University; Board of Directors at the Coral Gables Chamber of Commerce; member of the Women in International Trade, the Commercial Real Estate Women Association; and the Miami Chapter President of Business Network International.

Gayle exemplifies the ideals upon which the Women's Chamber was founded, an outstanding female professional who leads by example.

Gayle Bainbridge will excel as President-elect of the Women's Chamber and will motivate young women to strive, to achieve, and to become successful in the business arena.

AIRLINE SECURITY

(Ms. SOLIS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. SOLIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of a strong airline security bill that federalizes airline screeners. Airline security is a national issue. Eight weeks have passed since the attacks on the World Trade Center, and we still do not have a sound airline security bill. How much longer do we have to wait?

We have heard numerous reports of passengers with knives and guns passing security checkpoints supervised by the companies that Republicans want to keep overseeing our security. These

private companies' only interest is profit, not national security. Current baggage screeners are poorly paid, lack at times proper training and suffer from high turnover rates. Federalization means less employee turnover, more experience and better wages.

Those who protect our skies should be treated with the respect that their job demands. That respect means higher wages, more training and better qualified individuals. All of these objectives can be achieved by federalization of the airline security. Federalization means universal standards.

We need a sound airport security bill that would give the government the responsibility of overseeing safety. In a recent Washington poll, 82 percent of the public support federalizing airport security.

PROTECT NATIONAL SECURITY BY ASSURING OUR ENERGY SUPPLY

(Mr. GIBBONS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, yesterday President Bush decided to refill our national strategic petroleum reserves to full capacity. This is very critical and very important and I applaud his decision. During this time of war, the last thing that our Nation needs to worry about is its energy supply. Obviously our President has the foresight to try to prevent a domestic energy shortage as we saw last year, and so did this Chamber and this House when we passed the Energy Security Act months ago. Yet the Democratic leadership in that other body refuses to act on this critical issue.

A majority of our energy supply comes from one world region, the Middle East. According to the Energy Department, the United States increased its oil imports between 1973 and 1996 by 40 percent. During these times of war, concentrating oil imports from any one region places America's energy and economic security at great risk.

It is time to reduce our dependency on foreign oil. It is time for the Democratic leadership in the other body to act and pass the Energy Security Act so it can be signed into law.

AIRPORT SECURITY

(Mrs. MALONEY of New York asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, 2 days ago New York suffered another tragedy in the skies, another day of mayhem, carnage, fire and tears. As we pray for the families of the victims, Americans are again doubting whether it is safe to fly. We need to pass a strong airport security bill quickly. We have the best military in the world, the best law enforcement agencies, the best firefighters and police officers and world-class security right here at the Capitol. All of these

people are public employees and many of them are union members.

When we get serious about protecting our people, we put government employees on the front lines. It is time to get serious about airport security. That means x-raying every single bag that goes into the belly of an airplane, and it means replacing today's flawed system with the full resources, manpower and focus of the Federal Government.

Federalize airport security.

FREEDOM

(Mr. PITTS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Speaker, today in Kabul and other cities in northern Afghanistan, men are shaving off their beards. Women are going outside unescorted by male relatives, and without wearing burqas to cover themselves head to toe. Children are playing music on their tape recorders. These may seem like minor things, but they are minor things that the Afghan people have been denied for too long.

We need to remind ourselves that our freedoms are not free. They were won by patriots who sometimes gave their lives. I am talking about the freedom to worship according to your beliefs. If you do that in Afghanistan, you are put to death. I am talking about the freedom of the press. If you try to publish a newspaper in Iraq, you are thrown in jail, never to return. I am talking about the freedom of assembly. If you try to organize a political rally in North Korea, you will wake up in a concentration camp.

We are truly blessed in this country and those freedoms are worth defending. That is why we are at war, for freedom.

CONGRESS NEEDS TO PASS AIRLINE SECURITY AND AN ECONOMIC STIMULATION BILL

(Mr. HINCHEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HINCHEY. Mr. Speaker, I am afraid that this Congress is becoming less and less relevant to the important concerns of people all across our country. Last month, a record number of Americans lost their jobs. Yet a program to stimulate the national economy is still hanging fire here while people try to profiteer by providing huge tax cuts for the wealthy while providing no help for people who are out of work.

The same thing is true with airline security. We have a bill that has been in conference now for weeks. It is more than 2 months since the disaster struck the World Trade Center and the Pentagon. Yet we have no program to provide security for the Americans who are traveling by air across our country and internationally.

It is time this Congress got to work and produced airline security and a proper economic stimulation bill. These are the things that are of most concern to the American people.

□ 1015

PROVIDE JOBS, NOT WELFARE

(Mr. TOOMEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TOOMEY. Mr. Speaker, it is true; there are hundreds, there are thousands, of good and decent people who are losing their jobs across the Lehigh Valley that I represent, certainly across Pennsylvania and across America. These losses are hitting our families, our neighbors, our friends. No one is immune to this risk.

The fact is, the people that I represent do not want to know how long they can stay out of work; they want to know how quickly they can get back to work. And it is our responsibility to have policy that helps to create an environment of opportunity so they can get back to work, because that is what they want, and that means lowering the huge tax barrier that stands between employers and employees, creating that opportunity to create those new jobs.

In this House we passed an economic stimulus bill that moves in that direction of creating more job opportunities, but the Democratic majority leader in the other chamber refuses to bring a bill to the floor. That chamber insists on dickering and dithering and bickering and political squabbling. They are talking about a so-called stimulus bill that will do nothing but line the pork-barrel politics and try to help out their own political futures and do nothing for creating jobs.

It is long past time to have that type of squabbling. It time to lower the tax barrier and give people the opportunity to get back to work.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SIMPSON). Members are reminded to avoid personal references to individual Members of the other body.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO THE VICTIMS OF SEPTEMBER 11, 2001

(Mr. WATT of North Carolina asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WATT of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I am delighted today to join with my Republican colleague, the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Mrs. MYRICK), from the adjoining Congressional district to me, to start what we hope will be a bipartisan effort to pay tribute to all the victims of the events of September 11.

Here is the way we hope this will work: We want to try to set aside five 1-minutes each day and recruit our colleagues to join with us, to just come and make 1-minute statements about the victims of the events of September 11. If this starts to catch on, then perhaps we will come and try to do a bigger 1 hour special order, or, perhaps before the event is over, try to do a major day of tribute to the victims of the events of September 11.

I would like to invite my colleagues to join with us in this effort. We will provide the materials and information to our colleagues to make this possible, and hope that they will join us in this effort to pay tribute to those victims of the September 11 events.

HONORING THE VICTIMS OF SEPTEMBER 11, 2001

(Mrs. MYRICK asked and was given permission to address the House for 1-minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mrs. MYRICK. Mr. Speaker, as my colleague and friend, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. WATT) has just said, we hope to be able to tell you something about these people who lost their lives.

September 11 will be forever etched in the psyche of the American people, and we cannot change that. But what we can change and tell you about is the good that came out of the event and all the new American heroes that we have, people who totally did things at that time that normally we do not do in our everyday lives. But when they were called upon, they did what was right.

So we hope this does catch on, that other people will be willing to join us in sharing all the good that came from that, and let you know how tremendous these people were that lost their lives on September 11.

AIRLINE SECURITY IS NATIONAL SECURITY

(Mr. RODRIGUEZ asked and was given permission to address the House for 1-minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RODRIGUEZ. Mr. Speaker, aviation security is matter of national security, protecting our skies is a matter of national defense, and we should not leave national security to the private companies that contract to the lowest bidder.

The current system is broken. Contracting to the lowest bidder has created a workforce that suffers from high turnover rates, from low pay and low morale. Baggage screeners should be a highly skilled, highly trained workforce that serves the frontline for our national defense.

There is a broad, bipartisan support of this particular effort. The Washington Post poll showed 82 percent of Americans support Federal Government taking over the airport screening. The Airport Pilots Association en-

dorsed this. The Association of Flight Attendants endorsed this. The U.S. Conference of Mayors endorsed federalization. The Senate also endorses it, by 100 to zero. 100 Senators voted in favor of it.

The U.S. should be a leader in airline security. The size and complexity of our system requires a Federal workforce that is professional, well-trained and well-paid. We ask that we reconsider, and ask the House to pass the bill and federalize them as quickly as possible.

PASS AIRLINE SECURITY MEASURE REQUESTED BY PRESIDENT

(Mr. PENCE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1-minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Speaker, as the smoke rises from Rockaway in Queens, New York, we grieve with those who grieve and mourn with those who mourn. Questions remain about the cause, and yet Congressional action on airport security languishes, mired as it is in the politics of the moment.

As the gentlewoman from New York City who has lost friends in the last week said so eloquently, it is time, Mr. Speaker, to get serious. To get serious about airport security we need only do one thing, and that is listen to the President of the United States and his National Security team and give them the airport security measures and protocols that they have requested, which happen to be the version that passed in the United States House of Representatives.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the Members of the conference committee to be strong and courageous and do the work; that before we go home to give thanks, we would give the American people an airport security bill that will work and that they so richly deserve.

AVIATION SECURITY IS NATIONAL SECURITY

(Ms. DELAURO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1-minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, just last week an individual breached several security checkpoints at Chicago's O'Hare Airport with six knives, a stun gun and a can of mace. How many more examples like this will be reported in the press before we pass comprehensive airline security legislation making the security of the flying public a function of Federal law enforcement.

Why not? As the aviation security conferees meet to work out an agreement, I urge them to adopt the Senate bill. It passed 100 to 0, and it makes airline security the function of Federal, professionally-trained law enforcement officials.

The Border Patrol, FBI, INS and Customs Service are all Federal agencies that exist to protect the public. Capitol

Police are Federal employees. They protect all of us. Why should we settle for anything less for the traveling public?

Aviation security is national security. It should not be left to private companies who contract with the lowest bidder who have been in violation of law.

As we quickly approach Thanksgiving, the busiest travel time of the year, let us do the right thing. Let us pass an airline security bill that makes airport security a critical component of our national security and a function of Federal law enforcement.

PASS TRADE PROMOTION AUTHORITY

(Mr. LINDER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1-minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LINDER. Mr. Speaker, in today's increasingly global world, we have two choices: We can lead, or we can follow. Historically, the United States has led the race for global competitiveness, and free and fair trade has been a significant factor in our economic growth. However, as we stand by and watch other nations learn from and then surpass our example, we are quickly falling behind and jeopardizing our economic prosperity.

While America sits on the sidelines of international trade negotiations, the European Union has completed 27 free trade agreements and is negotiating another 15. While America has watched, Mexico has completed trade agreements with 25 countries. While President Bush has been without Trade Promotion Authority, other countries have assumed the lead in setting international standards and practices. In fact, there are more than 130 preferential trade agreements globally, and the United States is party to only two.

Mr. Speaker, it is time for Congress to squelch this new American timidity with regard to trade. We must return to our tradition of leadership, and not endless pursuit of protectionism. We must work to open markets, eliminate tariffs and barriers, and ensure that our Nation remains at the forefront of economic success. We must pass Trade Promotion Authority.

TIME TO ACT ON WORK LEFT UNDONE

(Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1-minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I speak this morning only on one singular topic, the work left undone. So many of us have focused on September 11, and the charge of the American people has been to act. I thank them for having the opportunity to debate House Concurrent Resolution 228 on the floor of the House, to support promoting and giving benefits to

children who have lost their parents. But I think we must now also pass an aviation security bill. It is national security, and we must federalize it.

Something else is left undone, and that is to help my fellow Texans, Dayna Curry and Heather Mercer. Since Kabul has fallen, these young Christian women are finding themselves traveling throughout Afghanistan, being taken by the Taliban who knows where they are.

This Congress must stand up and fight for them and help them return home to their family. Let us give their families the best Thanksgiving they have ever had. Let us care about Dayna and Heather, two young women who wanted to do nothing more but to help the people of Afghanistan. Give them their freedom. That is work undone. Let us work to find Heather and Dayna.

RENEW TRADE PROMOTION AUTHORITY

(Mr. ISAKSON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1-minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ISAKSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to talk about the benefits of H.R. 3005, a bill to renew America's Trade Promotion Authority and support our President's key role in trade.

America is the world's most powerful economy. Even prior to September 11, we were facing difficulties. Given our enormous presence in the world, America's leadership in trade is integral, not only to our economic recovery, but to the world's.

H.R. 3005 is a bipartisan compromise that focuses on increasing the environmental and labor dimension of U.S. trade policy, increasing the rights of workers and protection of the environment, and opening trade markets abroad for the health of our own economy.

Now is an important time for America to be a model for the rest of the world. TPA is necessary to help guide us through these difficult times, both at home and abroad.

America has come to represent stability in this uncertain world. Let us pass H.R. 3005 and provide trade opportunities to build our global economy.

TAKING A LEADERSHIP ROLE ON TRADE

(Mr. DREIER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1-minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, the very important question pending out there, following along the lines of the speeches of the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. ISAKSON) and the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LINDER), is will the United States of America step up to the plate and play its very important global leadership role?

I am convinced that, in a bipartisan way, this House will say yes. They will

say yes, because we know that granting Trade Promotion Authority to the President so that he can pry open new markets around the world is not just about our important global leadership role, but it is also about creating jobs here in the United States.

I have had a difficult time understanding how, over the years, people have argued that it is anti-union to be pro-free trade. The fact of the matter is, working men and women in this country will be the beneficiaries if we can break down those tariff barriers that exist in Latin America, Asia and other parts of the world.

Mr. Speaker, it is very important for us to stand up, and when we do have this vote, we need to have Democrats and Republicans alike join with us saying that we are going to provide significant leadership globally, and we are going to create job opportunities for people right here in the United States of America.

COMMUNICATION FROM CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

The Speaker pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the chairman of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, which was read and, without objection, referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE,

Washington, DC, November 8, 2001.

Hon. J. DENNIS HASTER, Jr.,
Speaker, House of Representatives, The Capitol,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Enclosed please find copies of resolutions approved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure on November 7, 2001, in accordance with 40 U.S.C. § 606.

Sincerely,

DON YOUNG,
Chairman.

Enclosure.

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION—LEASE—71
STEVENSON STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CA

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to section 7 of the Public Buildings Act of 1959, (40 U.S.C. § 606), appropriations are authorized to lease up to approximately 148,305 rentable square feet of space including 23 inside parking spaces for the Department of Labor and Department of Defense currently located in leased space at 71 Stevenson Street, San Francisco, CA, at a proposed total annual cost of \$12,605,925 for a lease term of five years, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Approval of this prospectus constitutes authority to execute an interim lease for all tenants, if necessary, prior to execution of the new lease.

Provided, That the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION—LEASE—550 KEARNY
STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CA

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to section 7 of the

Public Buildings Act of 1959, (40 U.S.C. §606), appropriations are authorized to lease up to approximately 46,712 rentable square feet of space including 14 inside parking spaces for the Executive Office of Immigration Review and the Immigration and Naturalization Service currently located in leased space at 550 Kearny Street, San Francisco, CA, at a proposed total annual cost of \$3,970,520 for a lease term of two years, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Approval of this prospectus constitutes authority to execute an interim lease for all tenants, if necessary, prior to execution of the new lease.

Provided, That the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION—LEASE—MULTIPLE AGENCIES, SAN FRANCISCO, CA

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to section 7 of the Public Buildings Act of 1959, (40 U.S.C. §606), appropriations are authorized to lease up to approximately 69,677 rentable square feet of space including 8 inside parking spaces for the National Labor Relations Board, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Federal Trade Commission, Department of Energy—Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, and Federal Labor Relations currently located in leased space at 901 Market Street, San Francisco, CA, at a proposed total annual cost of \$5,922,545 for a lease term of seven years, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Approval of this prospectus constitutes authority to execute an interim lease for all tenants, if necessary, prior to execution of the new lease.

Provided, That the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION—LEASE—800 NORTH CAPITOL STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to section 7 of the Public Buildings Act of 1959, (40 U.S.C. §606), appropriations are authorized to lease up to approximately 218,720 rentable square feet of space including 50 inside parking spaces for the National Park Service, Federal Maritime Commission, Department of Labor, and other tenants currently located in leased space at 800 North Capitol Street, NW in Washington, D.C., at a proposed total annual cost of \$9,842,400 for a lease term of ten years, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Approval of this prospectus constitutes authority to execute an interim lease for all tenants, if necessary, prior to execution of the new lease.

Provided, That the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION—LEASE—NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD, WASHINGTON, DC

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to section 7 of the Public Buildings Act of 1959, (40 U.S.C. §606), appropriations are authorized to lease up to approximately 272,408 rentable square feet of space including 10 inside parking spaces for the National Labor Relations Board currently located in leased space at Franklin Court, 1099 14th Street, NW in Washington,

D.C. at a proposed total annual cost of \$12,258,360 for a lease term of ten years, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Approval of this prospectus constitutes authority to execute an interim lease for all tenants, if necessary, prior to execution of the new lease.

Provided, That the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION—LEASE AMENDMENT—IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE, MIAMI, FL

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to section 7 of the Public Buildings Act of 1959, (40 U.S.C. §606), appropriations are authorized to lease up to approximately 226,000 rentable square feet of space including 133 parking spaces for the Immigration and Naturalization Service currently located in leased space at 7880 Biscayne Boulevard, 77 SE 5th Street and 18441 NW 2nd Avenue, Miami, Florida, at a proposed total annual cost of \$6,102,000 for a lease term of fifteen years, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Approval of this prospectus constitutes authority to execute an interim lease for all tenants, if necessary, prior to execution of the new lease.

Provided, That the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION—LEASE—U.S. ATTORNEYS, NEW YORK, NY

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to section 7 of the Public Buildings Act of 1959, (40 U.S.C. §606), appropriations are authorized to lease up to approximately 67,316 rentable square feet of space of the U.S. Attorneys currently located in leased space at 100 Church Street, New York, New York, at a proposed total annual cost of \$3,493,700 for a lease term of ten years, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Approval of this prospectus constitutes authority to execute an interim lease for all tenants, if necessary, prior to execution of the new lease.

Provided, That the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION—LEASE—U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, PHILADELPHIA, PA

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to section 7 of the Public Buildings Act of 1959, (40 U.S.C. §606), appropriations are authorized to lease up to approximately 114,000 rentable square feet of space including 25 inside parking spaces for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers currently located in leased space at 100 Penn Square East, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, at a proposed total annual cost of \$3,420,000 for a lease term of ten years, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Approval of this prospectus constitutes authority to execute an interim lease for all tenants, if necessary, prior to execution of the new lease.

Provided, That the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION—LEASE—DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS, PHOENIX, AZ

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to section 7 of the Public Buildings Act of 1959, (40 U.S.C. §606), appropriations are authorized to lease up to approximately 105,675 rentable square feet of space including 400 surface parking spaces for the Department of Veterans Affairs currently located in leased space at 3225 North Central Avenue in Phoenix, Arizona, at a proposed total annual cost of \$3,487,275 for a lease term of fifteen years, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Approval of this prospectus constitutes authority to execute an interim lease for all tenants, if necessary, prior to execution of the new lease.

Provided, That the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION—LEASE—U.S. BANKRUPTCY COURT, SAN FRANCISCO, CA

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to section 7 of the Public Buildings Act of 1959, (40 U.S.C. §606), appropriations are authorized to lease up to approximately 45,175 rentable square feet of space including 4 parking spaces for the U.S. Bankruptcy Court currently located in leased space at 235 Pine Street, San Francisco, California, at a proposed total annual cost of \$3,839,875 for a lease term of three years, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Approval of this prospectus constitutes authority to execute an interim lease for all tenants, if necessary, prior to execution of the new lease.

Provided, That the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION—LEASE—DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, DC

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to section 7 of the Public Buildings Act of 1959, (40 U.S.C. §606), appropriations are authorized to lease up to approximately 39,648 rentable square feet of space including 15 parking spaces for the Department of State currently located in leased space at 400 C Street, SW, Washington, D.C. at a proposed total annual cost of \$17,669,160 for a lease term of ten years, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Approval of this prospectus constitutes authority to execute an interim lease for all tenants, if necessary, prior to execution of the new lease.

Provided, That the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION—LEASE—ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY, WASHINGTON, DC

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to section 7 of the Public Buildings Act of 1959, (40 U.S.C. §606), appropriations are authorized to lease up to approximately 97,000 rentable square feet of space including 15 parking spaces for the Environmental Protection Agency currently located at 501 3rd Street, NW, Washington, D.C. at a proposed total annual cost of \$4,365,000 for a lease term of ten years, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Approval of this prospectus constitutes authority to execute an interim lease for all tenants, if necessary, prior to execution of the new lease.

Provided, That the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION—LEASE—ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY, ARLINGTON, VA

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to section 7 of the Public Buildings Act of 1959, (40 U.S.C. § 606), appropriations are authorized to lease up to approximately 322,379 rentable square feet of space and 17 inside parking spaces for the Environmental Protection Agency currently located in leased space at Crystal Gateway 1 and Crystal Mall 2-3-4 in Crystal City area of Arlington, Virginia, at a proposed total annual cost of \$10,960,886 for a lease term of ten years, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Approval of this prospectus constitutes authority to execute an interim lease for all tenants, if necessary, prior to execution of the new lease.

Provided, That the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION—LEASE—EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT, WASHINGTON, DC

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to section 7 of the Public Buildings Act of 1959, (40 U.S.C. § 606), appropriations are authorized to lease up to approximately 58,665 rentable square feet of space and 15 parking inside spaces for the Executive Office of the President, Office of National Drug Control Policy currently located in leased space at 750 17th Street, NW, Washington, D.C. at a proposed total annual cost of \$2,639,925 for a lease term of ten years, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Approval of this prospectus constitutes authority to execute an interim lease for all tenants, if necessary, prior to execution of the new lease.

Provided, That the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION—LEASE—FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, TAMPA, FL

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to section 7 of the Public Buildings Act of 1959, (40 U.S.C. § 606), appropriations are authorized to lease up to approximately 112,700 rentable square feet of space and 139 parking spaces for the Federal Bureau of Investigation currently located in the R.L. Timberlake, Jr. Federal Building at 500 Zack Street, the Spencer Building at 603-11 E. Cass Street and in leased space at Riverside Plaza, Tampa, Florida, at a proposed total annual cost of \$3,662,750 for a lease term of fifteen years, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Approval of this prospectus constitutes authority to execute an interim lease for all tenants, if necessary, prior to execution of the new lease.

Provided, That the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION—LEASE—DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS, CHICAGO, IL

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to section 7 of the Public Buildings Act of 1959, (40 U.S.C. § 606), appropriations are authorized to lease up to approximately 113,000 rentable square feet of space for the Department of Veterans Affairs currently located in the John C. Kluczynski Federal Building at 536 S. Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois and the Hines Hospital in Hines, Illinois, at a proposed total annual cost of \$4,859,000 for a lease term of ten years, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Approval of this prospectus constitutes authority to execute an interim lease for all tenants, if necessary, prior to execution of the new lease.

Provided, That the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION—LEASE—MINERAL MANAGEMENT SERVICE, METAIRIE, LA

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to section 7 of the Public Buildings Act of 1959, (40 U.S.C. § 606), appropriations are authorized to lease up to approximately 203,624 rentable square feet of space and 100 outside parking spaces for the Mineral Management Service currently located in leased space at 1201 Elmwood Blvd, Metairie, Louisiana, at a proposed total annual cost of \$5,905,096 for a lease term of ten years, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Approval of this prospectus constitutes authority to execute an interim lease for all tenants, if necessary, prior to execution of the new lease.

Provided, That the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION—LEASE—EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT, NORTHERN VIRGINIA

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to section 7 of the Public Buildings Act of 1959, (40 U.S.C. § 606), appropriations are authorized to lease up to approximately 257,400 rentable square feet of space and 1,100 parking spaces for the Executive Office of the President currently located in the NW Federal Credit Union, Vienna, Virginia, and two leased buildings whose locations are classified, at a proposed total annual cost of \$9,935,640 for a lease term of fifteen years, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Approval of this prospectus constitutes authority to execute an interim lease for all tenants, if necessary, prior to execution of the new lease.

Provided, That the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION—ALTERATION—AMENDMENT—U.S. POST OFFICE AND COURTHOUSE, PITTSBURGH, PA

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to Section 7 of the Public Buildings Act of 1959, (40 U.S.C. § 606), appropriations are authorized for the alteration of the U.S. Post Office and Courthouse located at 7th Avenue and Grant Street, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, at an additional estimated construction cost of

\$11,659,000 and an additional management and inspection cost of \$900,000, for a combined additional estimated cost of \$12,559,000. This resolution amends the Committee resolution of June 21, 2000, which authorized a total estimated project cost of \$57,840,000 for the Post Office and Courthouse in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION—SITE AND DESIGN—UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE, AUSTIN, TX

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to Section 7 of the Public Buildings Act of 1959, (40 U.S.C. § 606), appropriations are authorized for site and design for the Construction of a 190,737 gross square foot United States Courthouse, including 55 inside parking spaces, located in Austin Texas, at site cost of \$9,000,000 and design cost of \$3,923,000 for a combined site and design cost of \$12,923,000, a prospectus for which is attached to, and included in, this resolution.

Provided, That any design shall, to the maximum extent possible incorporate shared or collegial space, consistent with efficient court operations that will minimize the size and cost of the building to be constructed.

Provided further, That any design shall incorporate changes in the 1997 United States Courts Design Guide, including the implementation of a policy on shared courtrooms.

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION—SITE AND DESIGN—UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE, JACKSON, MS

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to Section 7 of the Public Buildings Act of 1959, (40 U.S.C. § 606), appropriations are authorized for site and design for the construction of a 345,963 gross square foot United States Courthouse, including 68 inside parking spaces, located in Jackson, Mississippi, at site cost of \$6,500,000 and design cost of \$6,731,000 for a combined site and design cost of \$13,231,000, a prospectus for which is attached to, and included in, this resolution.

Provided, That any design shall, to the maximum extent possible incorporate shared or collegial space, consistent with efficient court operations that will minimize the size and cost of the building to be constructed.

Provided further, That any design shall incorporate changes in the 1997 United States Courts Design Guide, including the implementation of a policy on shared courtrooms.

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION—SITE AND DESIGN—UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE, FORT PIERCE, FL

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to Section 7 of the Public Buildings Act of 1959, (40 U.S.C. § 606), appropriations are authorized for site and design for the construction of a 111,075 gross square foot United States Courthouse, including 15 inside parking spaces, located in Fort Pierce, Florida, at site cost of \$2,195,000 and design cost of \$2,370,000 for a combined site and design cost of \$4,565,000, a prospectus for which is attached to, and included in, this resolution.

Provided, That any design shall, to the maximum extent possible incorporate shared or collegial space, consistent with efficient court operations that will minimize the size and cost of the building to be constructed.

Provided further, That any design shall incorporate changes in the 1997 United States Courts Design Guide, including the implementation of a policy on shared courtrooms.

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION—UNITED STATES
DISTRICT COURT, GREEN BAY, WI

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to Section 11(b) of the Public Buildings Act of 1959, (40 U.S.C. §610), the Administrator of General Services shall investigate the feasibility and need to construct or acquire a facility to house the United States District in Green Bay, Wisconsin. The analysis shall include a full and complete evaluation including, but not limited to: (i) the identification and cost of potential sites and (ii) 30 year present value evaluations of all options; including lease, purchase, and Federal construction, and the purchase options of lease with an option to purchase or purchase contract. The Administrator shall submit a report to Congress within 60 days.

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION—LEASE—IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICES, PHOENIX, AZ

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to Section 7 of the Public Buildings Act of 1959, (40 U.S.C. §606), appropriations are authorized to lease up to approximately 127,577 rentable square feet of space and 146 secured parking spaces for the Immigration and Naturalization Services currently located in leased space at 3002-3006 West Clarendon, 2035 North Central Avenue and 400 North Fifth Street in Phoenix, Arizona, at a proposed total annual cost of \$4,210,041 for a lease term of ten years, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Approval of this prospectus constitutes authority to execute an interim lease for all tenants, if necessary, prior to execution of the new lease.

Provided, That the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION—LEASE—DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION, ALAMEDA/CONTRA COSTA COUNTY, CA

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to section 7 of the Public Buildings Act of 1959, (40 U.S.C. §606), appropriations are authorized to lease up to approximately 52,119 rentable square feet of space and 11 outside parking spaces for the Drug Enforcement Administration currently located at 390 Main Street in San Francisco, California, at a proposed total annual cost of \$3,231,378 for a lease term of fourteen years, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Approval of this prospectus constitutes authority to execute an interim lease for all tenants, if necessary, prior to execution of the new lease.

Provided, That the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION—LEASE—INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE, FRESNO, CA

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to section 7 of the Public Buildings Act of 1959, (40 U.S.C. §606), appropriations are authorized to lease up to approximately 122,000 rentable square feet of office space and 690 structured secure parking spaces for the Internal Revenue Service currently located at 2867 S. East Street in Fresno, California, at a proposed total annual cost of \$4,270,000 for a lease term of fifteen years, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to section 7 of the Public Buildings Act of 1959, (40 U.S.C. §606), appropriations are authorized to lease up to approximately 107,200 rentable square feet of warehouse space and 120 surface secure parking spaces for the Internal Revenue Service currently located at 2898 South Orange Avenue in Fresno, California, at a proposed total annual cost of \$2,572,800 for a lease term of fifteen years, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Approval of this prospectus constitutes authority to execute an interim lease for all tenants, if necessary, prior to execution of the new lease.

Provided, That the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION—LEASE—DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION, PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MD

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to section 7 of the Public Buildings Act of 1959, (40 U.S.C. §606), appropriations are authorized to lease up to approximately 130,000 rentable square feet of space and 7 parking spaces for the National Aeronautical Charting Office of the Department of Transportation currently located at Herbert C. Hoover Building in Washington, DC and in two leased locations in Prince George's County, Maryland, at a proposed total annual cost of \$3,120,000 for a lease term of ten years, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Approval of this prospectus constitutes authority to execute an interim lease for all tenants, if necessary, prior to execution of the new lease.

Provided, That the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION—LEASE—DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, ALEXANDRIA, VA

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to section 7 of the Public Buildings Act of 1959, (40 U.S.C. §606), appropriations are authorized to lease up to approximately 565, 128 rentable square feet of space and 40 outside parking spaces for the department of Defense currently located at the AMC Building, 5001 Eisenhower Avenue in Alexandria Virginia, at a proposed total annual cost of \$19,214,352 for a lease term of ten years, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Approval of this prospectus constitutes authority to execute an interim lease for all tenants, if necessary, prior to execution of the new lease.

Provided, That the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION—LEASE—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, SEATTLE, WA

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to section 7 of the Public Buildings Act of 1959, (40 U.S.C. §606), appropriations are authorized to lease up to approximately 120,265 rentable square feet of space and 22 inside parking spaces for the Department of Health and Human Services currently located at 2201 Sixth Avenue in Seattle, Washington, at a proposed total an-

nual cost of \$5,411,925 for a lease term of ten years, a prospectus for which is attached to and included this resolution.

Approval of this prospectus constitutes authority to execute an interim lease for all tenants, if necessary, prior to execution of the new lease.

Provided, That the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION—LEASE—CORPS OF ENGINEERS, JACKSONVILLE, FL

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to section 7 of the Public Buildings Act of 1959, (40 U.S.C. §606), appropriations are authorized to lease up to approximately 167,000 rentable square feet of space and 122 outside parking spaces for the Corps of Engineers currently located at the Charles E. Bennett Federal Building, 400 W. Bay Street, and in leased space at Bell South Tower Building, 301 W. Bay Street in Jacksonville, Florida, at a proposed total annual cost of \$4,175,000 for a lease term of ten years, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Approval of this prospectus constitutes authority to execute an interim lease for all tenants, if necessary, prior to execution of the new lease.

Provided, That the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION—LEASE—INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE, FRESNO, CA

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to section 7 of the Public Buildings Act of 1959, (40 U.S.C. §606), appropriations are authorized to lease up to approximately 178,000 rentable square feet of space and 800 structured parking spaces for the Internal Revenue Service located at East Butler Avenue in Fresno, California, at a proposed total annual cost of \$6,230,000 for a lease term of fifteen years, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Approval of this prospectus constitutes authority to execute an interim lease for all tenants, if necessary, prior to execution of the new lease.

Provided, That the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION—LEASE—FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, CHICAGO, IL

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to section 7 of the Public Buildings Act of 1959, (40 U.S.C. §606), appropriations are authorized to lease up to approximately 393,674 rentable square feet of space and 520 parking spaces for the Federal Bureau of Investigation currently located in several Federal and leased locations in Chicago, Illinois, at a proposed total annual cost of \$20,667,885 for a lease term of fourteen years, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Approval of this prospectus constitutes authority to execute an interim lease for all tenants, if necessary, prior to execution of the new lease.

Provided, That the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION—DESIGN—PASO DEL NORTE BORDER STATION EL PASO, TX

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to Section 7 of the Public Buildings Act of 1959, (40 U.S.C. § 606), appropriations are authorized for design for the construction of a 115,139 gross square foot United States Border Station, including 375 outside parking spaces, located in El Paso, Texas, at a design cost of \$2,200,000, a prospectus for which is attached to, and included in, this resolution.

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION—SITE AND DESIGN—UNITED STATES BORDER STATION, CHAMPLAIN, NY

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to Section 7 of the Public Buildings Act of 1959, (40 U.S.C. § 606), appropriations are authorized for site and design for the construction of a 72,612 gross square foot United States Border Station, including 510 outside parking spaces, located in Champlain, New York, at site cost of \$409,000 and design cost of \$3,391,000 for a combined site and design cost of \$3,800,000, a prospectus for which is attached to, and included in, this resolution.

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION—AMENDMENT, ALTERATION—FRANK M. JOHNSON, JR. FEDERAL BUILDING—UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE, MONTGOMERY, AL

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to Section 7 of the Public Buildings Act of 1959, (40 U.S.C. § 606), appropriations are authorized for alteration of the Frank M. Johnson, Jr. Federal Building—United States Courthouse located at 15 Lee Street, Montgomery, Alabama at an additional management and inspection cost and additional estimated construction cost of \$4,000,000 for a combined estimated total project cost of \$16,594,000, a prospectus for which is attached to, and included in, this resolution. This resolution amends the Committee Resolution approved on May 27, 1999, which authorized management and inspection cost of \$959,000 and an estimated construction cost of \$10,647,000, for a combined estimated total project cost of \$11,606,000.

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION—AMENDMENT—UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE, ORLANDO, FL

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to Section 7 of the Public Buildings Act of 1959, (40 U.S.C. § 606), appropriations are authorized for additional design for the construction of a 257,050 gross square foot United States Courthouse, including 35 inside parking spaces and 200 surface parking spaces, located in Orlando, Florida, at additional design cost of \$4,000,000. This resolution amends the Committee resolution approved May 17, 1994, which authorized site acquisition at a cost of \$7,724,000, which was amended by Committee resolution approved July 23, 1997, authorizing additional site acquisition by \$748,000, and which amends Committee resolution approved October 29, 1997 which authorized \$2,972,000 for design, a prospectus for which is attached to, and included in, this resolution.

Provided, That any design shall, to the maximum extent possible incorporate shared or collegial space, consistent with efficient court operations that will minimize the size and cost of the building to be constructed.

Provided further, That any design shall incorporate changes in the 1997 United States Courts Design Guide, including the implementation of a policy on shared courtrooms.

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION—FEDERAL BUILDING AND UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE, CHARLOTTE, NC

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to Section 11(b) of the Public Buildings Act of 1959, (40 U.S.C. § 610), the Administrator of General Services shall investigate the feasibility and need to construct a U.S. courthouse in Charlotte, NC. The Administrator may consider utilizing the United States Postal Service as the developer of the facility. Additionally, the Committee directs the Administrator to study with the City of Charlotte and the United States Postal Service all proposals to mitigate the cost to the Federal government of acquiring land for the new United States courthouse. In addition, the Administrator is directed to include in the aforementioned proposals all methods to provide for the consolidation of federal offices as well as space for the U.S. Courts. The analysis shall include a full and complete evaluation including, but not limited to: (i) the identification and cost of potential sites, including United States Postal Service sites and city owned sites and (ii) 30 year present value evaluations of all options; including lease, purchase, Federal construction, United States Postal Service construction, and the purchase options of lease with an option to purchase or purchase contract. The Administrator shall submit a report to Congress within 60 days.

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION—AMENDMENT—UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE, SALT LAKE CITY, UT

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to Section 7 of the Public Buildings Act of 1959, (40 U.S.C. § 606), appropriations are authorized for additional site for the construction of a 229,300 gross square foot United States Courthouse annex, including 78 inside parking spaces, located in Salt Lake City, Utah, at additional design site cost of \$5,680,000. This resolution amends the Committee resolution approved September 27, 1996, which authorized site acquisition at a cost of \$6,901,000, and amends Committee resolution approved July 23, 1997, authorizing design cost of \$4,918,000, a prospectus for which is attached to, and included in, this resolution.

Provided, That any design shall, to the maximum extent possible incorporate shared or collegial space, consistent with efficient court operations that will minimize the size and cost of the building to be constructed.

Provided further, that any design shall incorporate changes in the 1997 United States Courts Design Guide, including the implementation of a policy on shared courtrooms.

There was no objection.

WAIVING POINTS OF ORDER AGAINST CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 2500, DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2002

Mr. LINDER. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 286 ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 286

Resolved, That upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider the

conference report to accompany the bill (H.R. 2500) making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes. All points of order against the conference report and against its consideration are waived. The conference report shall be considered as read.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LINDER) is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. LINDER. Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. HALL), pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of this resolution, all time yielded is for the purpose of debate only.

Mr. Speaker, H. Res. 286 is a rule providing for the consideration of the conference report for H.R. 2500, the fiscal year 2002 Commerce, Justice, State appropriations bill.

The rule waives all points of order against the conference report, and against its consideration. It also provides that the conference report shall be considered as read.

The underlying bill, H.R. 2500, provides a total of roughly \$42 billion in funding for a variety of various departments and agencies, about \$1 billion more than the current fiscal year and \$700 million more than President Bush's budget request.

□ 1030

This bill represents the eighth appropriations conference report that we have been able to bring to the floor, as the Congress works with the Bush administration to put into place a fiscal year 2002 budget. As the Congress continues to make progress on moving appropriations bills through the legislative process, we can hopefully make progress toward completing our legislative agenda for this year as quickly as possible.

I urge my colleagues to support this rule so that we may proceed with general debate and consideration of this bipartisan bill.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LINDER) for yielding me this time, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

This rule will allow for consideration of the conference report to accompany H.R. 2500. The rule waives all points of order against the conference report.

The bill responds to America's need for increased domestic security following the attacks of September 11. The bill funds important activities of the Justice Department that will counter the threat of terrorists. It also funds much needed security improvements in our Nation's embassies overseas. It also increases money for protection of the courts.

The bill also funds our Nation's dues payment to the United Nations, and that will help strengthen the United

Nations, which is needed even more than ever during these troubled times.

I want to commend the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WOLF), the chairman of the Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, State, and the Judiciary, and the gentleman from New York (Mr. SERRANO), the subcommittee ranking member, for their work on this bill. In recent years, these appropriations bills, or especially this one, was one of the most controversial and among the last to be considered. Under the able leadership of the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WOLF), who is new to the chairmanship of the subcommittee, the bill has moved with speed and bipartisanship.

I want to take this opportunity to express concerns about the decreasing number of special agents of the FBI. Special agents help investigate a wide range of criminal activities, including organized crime, drug dealing, civil rights violations, foreign counterintelligence, terrorism, government fraud, and bank robberies. Not only has the number of special agents decreased, but many are nearing retirement age and the FBI could find itself in a critical shortage.

For example, in the FBI office in the City of Dayton, which is my district, the number of special agents has declined by 50 percent in the last 20 years, while the responsibility of the office has increased, and the problem is only made worse with the recent increased demand on the FBI to focus resources on fighting terrorists. Other traditional activities of the FBI will suffer unless more agents are hired. I hope that the FBI can use the funding in this bill to hire more special agents.

Finally, I note that the Senate version of this bill contained the Clean Diamonds Act that would have begun to put an end to the scourge of conflict diamonds. These are diamonds that are mined in parts of Africa that are controlled by brutal rebels who use their profits to maintain the grip on the territory. Recently we learned that some of the profits help fund Osama bin Laden and his terrorist network. Unfortunately, the provisions of that Act were stripped out of this conference report.

The Clean Diamonds Act is supported by a remarkable coalition of human rights, faith groups, and the diamond industry, including Amnesty International, World Vision, Oxfam American, Physicians for Human Rights, Jewelers of America, and the World Diamond Council.

During a recent colloquy on the House floor, the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMAS), the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, promised to move the Clean Diamonds Act's House companion, H.R. 2722, as a separate bill. I appreciate the efforts of the chairman, the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMAS), as well as the gentleman from New York (Mr. RANGEL), and certainly the gentleman from New York (Mr. HOUGHTON) to strength-

en a bill proposed by the administration on this subject. I also want to thank Ambassador Zoellick and his staff and the staff at the State Department for their efforts.

If the House fails to take up this bill, or if we settle for a weak substitute, we will hurt ourselves, the Americans and Africans who deserve protection from terrorists and rebels, and the jewelers in every community in this country. I want to take this opportunity to urge the Bush administration to work with this effort.

Mr. Speaker, it is important for the House to pass this conference report so we can move closer to completing all of the regular appropriation bills. I urge adoption of the rule and of the bill.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LINDER. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE).

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished gentleman from Ohio (Mr. HALL), and I thank the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LINDER).

As a member of the Committee on the Judiciary, this is an important appropriations bill. I want to thank the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WOLF) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. SERRANO) for their leadership. I rise to support the rule and I rise to support the bill, with concerns, with qualifications.

Let me first acknowledge the importance of supporting the COPS Program, which includes \$1.1 billion for community-oriented policing. That is going to be particularly helpful, Mr. Speaker, because so many of our first responders are under extreme stress as we work in the shadow of September 11, and these dollars will be very helpful. Legal Services Corporation, I still believe in the value of the sixth amendment and providing for legal services to all Americans. I had hoped that there could be more money, but I appreciate the appropriations there.

We are disappointed in the cut in the Small Business Administration and hope that maybe as we work our will, that this may be fixed soon in the next year's appropriation. Many of our small businesses across America are being hurt, and we should be reminded of the support that they need in these times. It is good to see that those individuals who lost sponsors of citizenship rights, meaning they were sponsoring individuals to become citizens, were able to continue that process by granting those individuals the right to proceed towards citizenship, even though their sponsors were killed on September 11.

I am disappointed however, again, that we did not follow the Senate's guide and extend 245(i). I believe we are going to have to bring that bill up separately. This is legal amnesty, access to citizenship. Immigration does not

equate to terrorism. We have to be reminded of our values in this country, and that is that people who come here for justice and to escape prosecution and persecution, we should not penalize them. We should separate them from those who have come to do evil and to do misdeeds. These are not the people that we are dealing with.

I also would like to ask this House to bring that bill up, as it is important that 245(i) get passed.

I am pleased, however, that we have looked at the Advanced Technology Program and we are funding that. Hopefully, I will be able to join in that program with a technology center in the Fifth Ward of Houston, Texas, trying to ensure that we close the digital divide. It is extremely important.

I have been working on the Homeland Security Task Force with the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ), who is chair of that task force. Many Members are working very, very hard. We realize how important it is to restructure the INS. I believe that an approach I have offered, H.R. 1562, to restructure the INS with the head Deputy Attorney General or the Associate Attorney General is the way to go. But this bill at least acknowledges minimally the importance of adding more Border Patrol, the importance of providing services to increase the opportunity for people who have been waiting in line for 20 years because their paperwork has been lost or the INS has not processed them to move forward on helping these individuals access citizenship.

What I believe is missing here, however, is more dollars to secure not only the southern border, but the northern border. That is where we need additional assistance in technology, and we are going to have to be able to work our will on a homeland security supplemental, I hope, or dollars going into a supplemental that include homeland security. We need infrared technology. We need to expand the biometric card that will allow us to utilize that card. It is extremely important.

Let me conclude, Mr. Speaker, and show my appreciation for again local law enforcement grants that are going to provide block grants to local law enforcement, again, first responders, the utilization for that. The violence against women grants that we have worked so hard for provides \$391 million.

I close finally on something that is extremely important. I chair the Congressional Children's Caucus, along with the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN), and I want to express my appreciation for the \$1 million for a youth violence prevention initiative that will be utilized by the Houston Independent School District and the City of Houston. This is extremely important, because even as we confront these terrible incidences that have occurred in our Nation, let us not forget our children. Let us teach them to be peaceful and nonviolent. Let us help save their lives.

I rise again to support the rule and the legislation, with concerns, and I hope we can work our will on some of those concerns.

Mr. LINDER. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Utah (Mr. MATHESON).

Mr. MATHESON. Mr. Speaker, I recognize that much of this bill I am very supportive of, but I want to talk about one component that has been left out of this bill.

Many years ago, about 1990, Congress passed something called the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act. At that time, Congress admitted, the Federal Government admitted that it had lied to people in this country about the safety, the safety of open air nuclear testing, the safety of those who worked in the uranium mines. I have constituents in my State, in my State who are dying from these conditions. Congress admitted they were at fault, that the Federal Government lied to these folks and they said, we are going to compensate you for this.

But something interesting happened in the past year. We did not appropriate enough money. So we had people literally dying that were sent letters saying, well, you do qualify for this compensation, we just do not have money from Congress to pay you.

Now, we took care of it this year on a short-term basis with a supplemental appropriation, and that was fine and good. We got payments to some of those folks before they died, but there is no reason for us to have to go through this on a year-by-year basis. We should make this a mandatory component. It is not in the Commerce-State-Justice conference report that we are looking at now.

It is my understanding, however, that on the Senate side there is discussion about making this a more permanent program in the defense authorization. I hope that we can reach agreement on that. We have not had that bill move through the House yet. But it is imperative, it is imperative that we recognize the wrongs that we have committed and that we provide these good folks with compensation.

I can tell my colleagues from my own personal experience, my family had many people living in southern Utah during the open air nuclear testing during the 1950s. Many people have died of cancer at an early age. There is no question that it is related to what was going on with the open air testing, and they were told, they were told by the government that it was safe. Yet we found out later on the government only did that open air nuclear testing when the prevailing winds took the fallout to the least populated areas, which happened to be southern Utah.

So as I say, while many aspects of this bill I support, I am disappointed that this was omitted from this conference report. I hope and urge Congress to take up this matter in the defense authorization bill.

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, with that, I would just say please support the rule and the bill. I think it is in pretty good shape.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LINDER. Mr. Speaker, I urge support for the rule and the bill.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 10 o'clock and 43 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

□ 1258

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. HASTINGS of Washington) at 12 o'clock and 58 minutes p.m.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on the conference report accompanying H.R. 2500, and that I may include tabular and extraneous material.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 2500, DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2002

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 286, I call up the conference report on the bill (H.R. 2500) making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the conference report is considered as having been read.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of Friday, November 9, 2001 at page H7986.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WOLF) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. SERRANO) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WOLF).

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Today I am pleased to bring to the House floor the conference report on the fiscal year 2002 Commerce, Justice, State and Judiciary appropriations. The conference report represents a sound bill, funding continuing and expanded operations for the Departments and agencies under the subcommittee's jurisdiction, most importantly, those that would help make America safer in the wake of the September 11, 2001, terrorist attack on the United States.

The bill provides resources for critical programs to both prosecute those responsible and prevent future attacks. We have provided significant increases for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the State Department, and State and local law enforcement. These increases will provide the tools and resources necessary to fight terrorism here in America, make our borders more secure, and build a multilateral coalition against terrorism.

Today, I would like to thank the gentleman from New York (Mr. SERRANO), the ranking member of our subcommittee, for his support throughout this entire process. He has helped us get a strong bill through the House, and I appreciate it very much.

□ 1300

I would also like to extend my sympathies to my colleague with respect to the terrorist attacks on New York City. His community lost family and friends, and I, along with my colleagues, send our heartfelt sympathies to all the families who lost so many in these horrendous attacks and in the plane crash on Monday in New York. Twenty-seven of my constituents, and many others from the Northern Virginia region, were also killed in the attack on the Pentagon, and we are indeed privileged to have the ability to work on a bill that will help our communities recover from the events of September 11 and will have a positive impact on the security needs of our great Nation.

I also want to extend my thanks to Chairman HOLLINGS and Senator GREGG, and to all the members of our subcommittee; the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. ROGERS), the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. TAYLOR), the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. REGULA), the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LATHAM), the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MILLER), and the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. VITTER) of the majority, and in addition to the gentleman from New York (Mr. SERRANO), our ranking member, the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. MOLLOHAN), the gentleman from California (Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD), the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. CRAMER), the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. KENNEDY) of the minority.

Today, I believe we have written a bill that will support the country as it strives to meet its new challenges and as it works to secure freedom from fear and terrorism.

At this point I want to take a few moments to thank our staff for the hard work in bringing the bill to the floor. Mr. Speaker, this staff of fine, young professionals has worked tirelessly, day and night, weekend after weekend to put this bill together. The staff of the Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice and State epitomizes the top-notch professionals who are in the legislative branch. They are unsung heroes. Because of their hard work, we are sending a bill to the President that will enhance the security of all Americans in the fight against terrorism.

On the majority staff, I am grateful to Leslie Albright, Carrie Hines, Christine Kojak, Julie Miller, Mike Ringler, and Gail Del Balzo, the Staff Director.

I also express my appreciation to the minority staff. This bill is truly in every sense of the word a bipartisan effort, and I cannot say enough about the hard work the minority staff put into the bill. On the minority side, there is one person in particular this year we would like to recognize. Sally Chadbourne has served this committee well for the better part of the last 10 years, and we will miss her professionalism and knowledge of the bill. We understand she is moving to Maine. Has she ever been in Maine in January? But she is moving to Maine and Maine's gain is our loss.

In addition to Sally Chadbourne, the Minority Clerk, I appreciate the work of Lucy Hand, Nadine Berg, Rob Nabors and Christine Maloy.

All these staff members have worked very hard over the past several months, staying on the job to make sure that the Department of Justice and State, the U.S. Marshals Service, and the FBI have the resources they need to fight the war on terrorism. They have spent a lot of time away from their families, and we are grateful for their hard work.

This is a good bill, and I urge all to support it. It provides the necessary increases to the FBI, the INS, and the State Department as they battle on the front lines against terrorist organizations that have attempted to disrupt the fabric of our society.

In summary, Mr. Speaker, the bill provides as follows: A total of \$21.5 billion for the Department of Justice to fight terrorism, strengthen immigration enforcement, and support State and local law enforcement. This includes an increase of \$66 million to fund an additional 570 border patrol agents, and \$25 million to fund an additional 38 land border inspectors.

The bill provides language that makes it mandatory, for all commercial aircraft and vessels arriving and departing the United States to provide the Immigration and Naturalization Service and the U.S. Customs Service the passenger manifest lists.

Now, some countries do this, and there are a number of airlines that already do this, but there are a number from certain regions of the world that

do not do this. This will make it mandatory so that INS can see who is coming into the country before they come in.

Following this new provision, the bill also provides for a \$1 immigration inspection fee increase for air travelers and a new \$3 immigration inspection fee on cruise ship passengers. These changes will enable the INS to continue development of the system it uses to track entry and exit of airline and cruise ship passengers, and supports the joint INS/Customs passenger analysis units that identify, prior to arrival, inadmissible aliens, drug traffickers, and terrorists.

The bill includes legislative language that would grant posthumously, citizenship to people who died in the September 11 terrorist attacks while they were in the process of becoming American citizens. This was the idea of the gentleman from New York (Mr. SERRANO), and we appreciate his efforts in offering that.

This bill also includes \$7.7 billion for the State Department, including a \$795 million increase over the current year for critical diplomatic readiness and embassy security needs.

We provide additional resources to address the growing problems of trafficking in persons and have provided funding for United Nations peacekeeping. There are over 50,000 people, mainly women, some children, who are brought to this country for sexual trafficking. Now, with regard to this legislation, and following on the work that the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) did on the authorization, we are funding that effort both with the FBI and also the State Department to deal with this issue in a very aggressive way, whereby women are no longer subjected to this terrible crime, not only in this country but around the world.

Following this, the bill also includes language directing the State Department to allocate funding as necessary to complete funding for a memorial at the U.S. Embassy in Beirut, honoring the Americans killed in a bombing at the U.S. Marine Barracks in Lebanon on October 23, 1983. In April, we were in Lebanon, and we broke away and went out to the site where the Marines had been bombed.

Now, I had visited that site with former Congressman and Senator Dan Coats in early January 1984. We went back to the site, and there was no monument, nothing in recognition of the Marines who gave their lives. There was a young woman on the embassy staff who was working on the construction of a monument at the American embassy.

This report will help provide the funds in cooperation with the private sector money to build a monument on the site or at the embassy recognizing those who have given their lives.

I would also say I challenge the Lebanese government, the good friends we are with that government, to allow and

have some sort of monument or recognition on the site where the Marines were actually killed, and I will look forward to seeing that memorial someday. This report will make sure that there is some recognition somewhere in that country they gave their lives on behalf of this country.

This bill also provides \$5.5 billion for the Commerce Department to protect our environment and enhance trade promotion efforts, a \$272 million increase over fiscal year 2001.

We are also providing an increase of \$353 million, for a total of \$4.3 billion, for the Judiciary, for the protection of the courts and our judicial process. This funding level also provides for the initial stage of the renovation of the Supreme Court, which is very, very necessary.

Overall, Mr. Speaker, this conference report is a sound and fair resolution on the many issues that we faced in our conference. We have come a long way towards devising an acceptable bill.

Before I finish and urge the Members to support this, I would also like to pay tribute to Geoff Gleason on my staff, who worked for many years for Congressman Solomon. When Mr. Solomon left the Congress, he came to my office. He has worked on all these appropriation issues and I wanted to give a special note of thanks to Geoff for his help in putting this effort together.

With that, Mr. Speaker, I urge all my colleagues to support this conference report that will make a big difference towards a safer and stronger America.

Mr. Speaker, I submit for the RECORD documents relating to the conference report:

First is a letter which describes concerns about changes to the ORBIT Act.

Following is the tabular material we submit with our bill.

U.S. SENATE,

Washington, DC, November 1, 2001.

Hon. ROBERT BYRD,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Appropriations,
Washington DC.

Hon. C.W. BILL YOUNG,
Chairman, House Committee on Appropriations,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMEN: We are writing with respect to a provision that was added on the floor of the Senate on September 13 to the Commerce, Justice, State, and the Judiciary Appropriations bill. This provision would amend an important statutory requirement contained in the Open-market Reorganization for the Betterment of International Telecommunications Act ("ORBIT Act"), which was enacted in the previous Congress.

The ORBIT Act requires that, shortly after they are privatized, Inmarsat and Intelsat must conduct initial public offerings of their respective securities. This requirement is intended to dilute substantially the ownership of the newly privatized entities by their former owners. The last date for the Inmarsat IPO is December 31, 2001; for Intelsat it is December 31, 2002. The recent Senate action would change the Inmarsat date to June 30, 2003.

We are concerned about the precedent this may set for changes in the ORBIT Act's obligations for Intelsat. The ORBIT Act recognized that the composition of Intelsat's ownership presents a significant competitive issue; this issue remains after privatization

because the ownership has not changed and will not change until there is an IPO.

Intelsat privatized in mid-July of this year. By December 31, 2002, Intelsat will have had almost a year and a half to determine the best timing for an IPO. This is entirely sufficient in light of the ORBIT Act's desire to improve the competitive environment in international communications at the earliest practicable time. Many U.S. companies and consumers will be adversely affected if

Intelsat's present ownership is not substantially diluted by the ORBIT Act deadline. While we understand the circumstances surrounding Inmarsat's current inability to meet the statutory deadline, Intelsat's statutory deadline has an additional year and we oppose its extension. Any proposal to extend Intelsat's statutory deadline must be to subjected to timely hearings and adequate consideration by the House and Senate authorizing committees.

Thank you for considering our views with respect to international satellite policy and the appropriations measure you have under consideration.

Sincerely,

JOHN BREAUX,

U.S. Senator.

EDWARD MARKEY,

U.S. Representative.

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES
APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2002 (H.R. 2500)
 (Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2001 Enacted	FY 2002 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. enacted
TITLE I - DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE						
General Administration						
Salaries and expenses	88,518	93,433	91,668	93,433	91,668	+3,150
Joint automated booking system	15,880	15,957	15,957	22,500	1,000	-14,880
Narrowband communications	204,549	104,606	104,615	204,549	94,615	-109,934
(By transfer)				(9,580)		
Deputy Attorney General for Combatting Terrorism				23,000	1,000	+1,000
Counterterrorism fund	4,989	4,989	4,989		4,989	
Telecommunications carrier compliance fund	100,488					-100,488
Defense function	100,488					-100,488
Port Security				39,950		
Administrative review and appeals:						
Direct appropriation	160,708	178,499	178,751	45,813	173,647	+12,939
Detention trustee	998	1,718	1,721	88,884	1,000	+2
Office of Inspector General	41,484	45,495	50,735	46,006	50,735	+9,251
Total, General administration	718,102	444,697	448,436	564,135	418,654	-299,448
United States Parole Commission						
Salaries and expenses	8,836	10,862	10,915	8,836	9,876	+1,040
Legal Activities						
General legal activities:						
Direct appropriation	534,582	566,822	568,011	527,543	549,176	+14,584
(By transfer)				(350)		
Vaccine injury compensation trust fund (permanent)	4,019	4,028	4,028	4,028	4,028	+9
Legal activities office automation				34,600	15,765	+15,765
Antitrust Division	120,838	140,973	141,366	130,791	130,791	+9,953
Offsetting fee collections - carryover	-25,000	-51,550	-36,000			+25,000
Offsetting fee collections - current year	-95,838	-89,423	-105,366	-130,791	-130,791	-34,953
Direct appropriation						
United States Attorneys:						
Direct appropriation	1,247,631	1,346,289	1,353,968	1,260,353	1,353,968	+106,337
United States Trustee System Fund	125,997	154,044	145,937	154,044	147,000	+21,003
Offsetting fee collections	-119,997	-147,044	-138,937	-147,044	-140,000	-20,003
Interest on U.S. securities	-6,000	-7,000	-7,000	-7,000	-7,000	-1,000
Direct appropriation						
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	1,105	1,130	1,136	1,130	1,136	+31
United States Marshals Service:						
Salaries and expenses (non-CSE)	571,435	619,818	622,646	644,746	619,429	+47,994
Courthouse security equipment				18,145	14,267	+14,267
Construction	18,088	6,621	6,628	25,812	15,000	-3,088
Justice prisoner and alien transportation system fund	13,470			53,050		-13,470
Total, United States Marshals Service	602,993	626,439	629,274	741,753	648,696	+45,703
Federal prisoner detention	596,088	724,682	724,682	687,682	706,182	+110,094
Fees and expenses of witnesses	125,573	156,145	148,494	156,145	156,145	+30,572
Community Relations Service	8,456	9,269	9,269	9,269	9,269	+813
Assets forfeiture fund	22,949	22,949	21,949	22,949	22,949	
Total, Legal activities	3,143,406	3,457,753	3,460,811	3,445,452	3,467,314	+323,908
Radiation Exposure Compensation						
Administrative expenses	1,996	1,996	1,996	1,996	1,996	
Payment to radiation exposure compensation trust fund	10,776	10,776	10,776	10,776		-10,776
Supplemental appropriations (P.L. 107-20)	20,000					-20,000
Total, Radiation Exposure Compensation	32,772	12,772	12,772	12,772	1,996	-30,776
Interagency Law Enforcement						
Interagency crime and drug enforcement	325,181	338,106	340,189	336,966	338,577	+13,396
Federal Bureau of Investigation						
Salaries and expenses	2,791,795	3,050,472	3,042,606	2,939,763	3,031,830	+240,035
(By transfer)				(12,557)		
Counterintelligence and national security	436,687	455,387	448,467	485,278	459,243	+22,556
Direct appropriation	3,228,482	3,505,859	3,491,073	3,425,041	3,491,073	+262,591

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES
APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2002 (H.R. 2500) — continued
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2001 Enacted	FY 2002 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. enacted
Construction	16,650	1,250	1,250	44,074	33,791	+17,141
Total, Federal Bureau of Investigation	3,245,132	3,507,109	3,492,323	3,469,115	3,524,864	+279,732
Drug Enforcement Administration						
Salaries and expenses	1,443,669	1,547,929	1,543,083	1,556,779	1,567,804	+124,135
Diversion control fund	-83,543	-67,000	-67,000	-67,000	-86,021	-2,478
Total, Drug Enforcement Administration	1,360,126	1,480,929	1,476,083	1,489,779	1,481,783	+121,657
Immigration and Naturalization Service						
Salaries and expenses	3,118,999	3,388,001	3,371,440	3,176,037	3,371,440	+252,441
Enforcement and border affairs	(2,541,453)	(2,737,341)	(2,738,517)	.....	(2,739,695)	(+198,242)
Citizenship and benefits, immigration support and program direction	(577,546)	(650,660)	(632,923)	.....	(631,745)	(+54,199)
Fee accounts:						
Immigration user fee	(494,384)	(591,866)	(591,866)	(656,648)	(591,866)	(+97,482)
Land border inspection fund	(1,670)	(1,714)	(2,944)	(1,714)	(4,490)	(+2,820)
Immigration examinations fund	(969,851)	(1,258,088)	(1,376,871)	(1,258,088)	(1,376,871)	(+407,020)
Breached bond fund	(80,600)	(120,763)	(139,935)	(120,763)	(120,763)	(+40,163)
Immigration enforcement fines	(1,350)	(5,510)	(12,994)	(5,510)	(22,664)	(+20,814)
H-1b Visa fees	(1,125)	(16,000)	(16,000)	(16,000)	(26,272)	(+25,147)
Subtotal, Fee accounts	(1,549,480)	(1,993,941)	(2,140,610)	(2,058,723)	(2,142,926)	(+593,446)
Construction	133,009	128,410	128,454	205,015	128,454	-4,555
(By transfer) .....	.....	.....	.....	(66,524)	.....	.....
Total, Immigration and Naturalization Service	(4,801,488)	(5,510,352)	(5,640,504)	(5,506,299)	(5,642,820)	(+841,332)
Appropriations	(3,252,008)	(3,516,411)	(3,499,894)	(3,381,052)	(3,499,894)	(+247,886)
(Fee accounts)	(1,549,480)	(1,993,941)	(2,140,610)	(2,058,723)	(2,142,926)	(+593,446)
Federal Prison System						
Salaries and expenses	3,500,172	3,829,437	3,845,971	3,786,228	3,808,600	+308,428
Prior year carryover	-31,000	.....	-15,000	.....	.....	+31,000
Direct appropriation	3,469,172	3,829,437	3,830,971	3,786,228	3,808,600	+339,428
Buildings and facilities	833,822	833,273	813,552	899,797	813,552	-20,270
Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated (limitation on administrative expenses)	3,421	3,429	3,429	3,429	3,429	+8
Total, Federal Prison System	4,306,415	4,666,139	4,647,952	4,689,454	4,625,581	+319,166
Office of Justice Programs						
Justice assistance	417,299	407,677	408,371	574,538	437,008	+19,709
(By transfer)	(6,632)	(6,632)	(6,632)	(6,647)	(6,632)	.....
State and local law enforcement assistance:						
Direct appropriations:						
Local law enforcement block grant	521,849	400,000	521,849	400,000	400,000	-121,849
Boys and Girls clubs (earmark)	(60,000)	.....	(60,000)	(80,000)	(70,000)	(+10,000)
Police athletic league (earmark) .....	.....	(6,000)	(6,000)	.....	.....	.....
Grants, contracts, and other assistance (earmark)	(19,956)	(19,956)	(19,956)	(19,956)	(19,956)	.....
State prison grants	684,990	.....	.....	.....	.....	-684,990
Indian assistance	12,971	48,162	48,162	48,162	48,162	+35,191
Tribal prison construction .....	.....	(35,191)	(35,191)	(35,191)	(35,191)	(+35,191)
Indian tribal courts program	(7,982)	(7,982)	(7,982)	(7,982)	(7,982)	.....
Indian grants	(4,989)	(4,989)	(4,989)	(4,989)	(4,989)	.....
State criminal alien assistance program	399,120	265,000	565,000	265,000	565,000	+165,880
Cooperative agreement program .....	.....	35,000	35,000	35,000	20,000	+20,000
Byrne grants (formula)	498,900	500,000	500,000	498,500	500,000	+1,100
Byrne grants (discretionary)	68,398	.....	70,000	84,625	94,489	+25,591
Juvenile crime block grant	249,450	249,450	249,450	249,450	249,450	.....
Drug courts	49,890	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	+110
Violence Against Women grants	288,044	390,565	390,565	390,565	390,565	+102,521
State prison drug treatment	62,861	73,861	73,861	68,000	70,000	+7,139
Other crime control programs	5,687	5,688	5,688	5,688	5,688	+1
Assistance for victims of trafficking .....	.....	.....	10,000	.....	10,000	+10,000
Total, State and local law enforcement	2,842,660	2,017,726	2,519,575	2,094,990	2,403,354	-439,306
Weed and seed program fund	33,925	58,925	58,925	58,925	58,925	+25,000

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES

APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2002 (H.R. 2500) — continued

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2001 Enacted	FY 2002 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. enacted
Community oriented policing services:						
Direct appropriations:						
Public safety and community policing grants.....	582,216	320,249	470,249	530,890	496,014	-86,202
Methamphetamine	(48,393)	(48,393)	(48,393)	(49,493)	(70,473)	(+ 22,080)
Management administration	31,755	32,812	32,994	32,812	32,812	+ 1,057
Crime fighting technologies	269,406	355,404	363,611	331,429	351,632	+ 82,226
Safe schools initiative	(17,462)	(17,000)	(17,000)	(17,000)	(17,000)	(-462)
Upgrade criminal history records	(34,923)	(35,000)	(35,000)	(35,000)	(35,000)	(+ 77)
DNA identification/crime lab	(29,934)	(70,000)	(75,000)	(95,000)	(75,000)	(+ 45,066)
COPS technology	(139,692)	(100,000)	(150,000)	(155,467)	(154,345)	(+ 14,653)
Community prosecutors	99,780	99,780	99,780	99,780	99,780	
Crime prevention	46,897	46,864	46,864	54,748	70,202	+ 23,305
Total, Community oriented policing services	1,030,054	855,109	1,013,498	1,049,659	1,050,440	+ 20,386
Juvenile justice programs	297,940	297,940	297,940	333,407	305,860	+ 7,920
Public safety officers benefits program:						
Death benefits	33,224	33,224	33,224	33,224	33,224	
Disability benefits	2,395	2,395	2,395	2,395	4,500	+ 2,105
Total, Public safety officers benefits program	35,619	35,619	35,619	35,619	37,724	+ 2,105
Total, Office of Justice Programs	4,657,497	3,672,996	4,333,928	4,147,138	4,293,311	-364,186
Total, title I, Department of Justice	21,049,475	21,107,774	21,723,303	21,544,699	21,661,850	+ 612,375
(By transfer)	(6,632)	(6,632)	(6,632)	(95,658)	(6,632)	
TITLE II - DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND RELATED AGENCIES						
TRADE AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT						
Office of the United States Trade Representative						
Salaries and expenses	29,452	30,097	30,097	30,097	30,097	+ 645
International Trade Commission						
Salaries and expenses	47,994	51,440	51,440	51,440	51,440	+ 3,446
Total, Related agencies	77,446	81,537	81,537	81,537	81,537	+ 4,091
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE						
International Trade Administration						
Operations and administration	336,702	332,590	347,654	347,090	347,547	+ 10,845
Offsetting fee collections	-3,000	-3,000	-3,000	-3,000	-3,000	
Direct appropriation	333,702	329,590	344,654	344,090	344,547	+ 10,845
Export Administration						
Operations and administration	57,477	61,643	61,643	61,643	61,643	+ 4,166
CWC enforcement	7,234	7,250	7,250	7,250	7,250	+ 16
Total, Export Administration	64,711	68,893	68,893	68,893	68,893	+ 4,182
Economic Development Administration						
Economic development assistance programs	410,973	335,000	335,000	341,000	335,000	-75,973
Salaries and expenses	27,938	30,557	30,557	30,557	30,557	+ 2,619
Total, Economic Development Administration	438,911	365,557	365,557	371,557	365,557	-73,354
Minority Business Development Agency						
Minority business development	27,254	28,381	28,381	28,381	28,381	+ 1,127
Total, Trade and Infrastructure Development	942,024	873,958	889,022	894,458	888,915	-53,109
ECONOMIC AND INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE						
Economic and Statistical Analysis						
Salaries and expenses	53,627	62,515	62,515	62,515	62,515	+ 8,888
Bureau of the Census						
Salaries and expenses	156,881	168,561	169,424	168,561	169,424	+ 12,543
Periodic censuses and programs	275,798	374,835	350,376	348,529	321,376	+ 45,578
Total, Bureau of the Census	432,679	543,396	519,800	517,090	490,800	+ 58,121

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES
APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2002 (H.R. 2500) — continued
 (Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2001 Enacted	FY 2002 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. enacted
National Telecommunications and Information Administration						
Salaries and expenses	11,412	14,054	13,048	14,054	14,054	+2,642
Public telecommunications facilities, planning and construction	43,404	43,466	43,466	43,466	43,466	+62
Information infrastructure grants	45,400	15,503	15,503	15,503	15,503	-29,897
Total, National Telecommunications and Information Administration	100,216	73,023	72,017	73,023	73,023	-27,193
United States Patent and Trademark Office						
Current year fee funding	782,119	856,701	846,701	856,701	843,701	+61,582
(Prior year carryover)	(254,889)	(282,300)	(282,300)	(282,300)	(282,300)	(+27,411)
Total, Patent and Trademark Office	(1,037,008)	(1,139,001)	(1,129,001)	(1,139,001)	(1,126,001)	(+88,993)
Offsetting fee collections	-782,119	-856,701	-846,701	-856,701	-843,701	-61,582
Total, Economic and Information Infrastructure	586,522	678,934	654,332	652,628	626,338	+39,816
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY						
Technology Administration						
Under Secretary for Technology/ Office of Technology Policy						
Salaries and expenses	8,062	8,238	8,094	8,238	8,238	+176
National Institute of Standards and Technology						
Scientific and technical research and services	311,929	347,288	348,589	343,296	321,111	+9,182
Industrial technology services	250,285	119,266	119,514	309,337	291,022	+40,737
Construction of research facilities	34,802	20,893	20,893	43,893	62,393	+27,591
Total, National Institute of Standards and Technology	597,016	487,447	488,996	696,526	674,526	+77,510
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration						
Operations, research, and facilities	1,865,058	2,009,309	1,893,298	2,239,655	2,027,424	+162,366
Conservation		168,000	304,000	33,650	223,273	+223,273
(By transfer from Promote and Develop Fund)	(67,850)	(68,000)	(68,000)	(68,000)	(68,000)	(+150)
(By transfer from Coastal zone management)	3,193	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	-193
Total, Operations, research and facilities	1,868,251	2,180,309	2,200,298	2,276,305	2,253,697	+385,446
Procurement, acquisition and construction	681,397	738,861	723,000	857,200	778,065	+96,668
Conservation		26,000	26,000	83,410	58,487	+58,487
Total, Procurement, acquisition and construction	681,397	764,861	749,000	940,610	836,552	+155,155
Coastal and ocean activities	419,076					-419,076
Pacific coastal salmon recovery	73,837	20,000	25,000			-73,837
Conservation		90,000	110,000	137,940	157,419	+157,419
Coastal zone management fund	-3,200	-3,000	-3,000	-3,000	-3,000	+200
Fishermen's contingency fund	950	952	952	952	952	+2
Foreign fishing observer fund	191	191	191	191	191	
Fisheries finance program account	287	287	287	287	287	
Environmental improvement and restoration fund		10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	+10,000
Total, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	3,040,789	3,063,600	3,092,728	3,363,285	3,256,098	+215,309
Total, Science and Technology	3,645,867	3,559,285	3,589,818	4,068,049	3,938,862	+292,995
Appropriations	(3,645,867)	(3,275,285)	(3,149,818)	(3,813,049)	(3,499,683)	(-145,184)
Conservation		(284,000)	(440,000)	(255,000)	(439,179)	(+439,179)
Departmental Management						
Salaries and expenses	35,841	37,652	35,843	42,062	37,652	+1,811
Office of Inspector General	19,956	21,176	21,176	21,176	20,176	+220
Total, Departmental management	55,797	58,828	57,019	63,238	57,828	+2,031
Total, Department of Commerce	5,152,764	5,089,468	5,108,654	5,596,836	5,430,406	+277,642
Total, title II, Department of Commerce and related agencies	5,230,210	5,171,005	5,190,191	5,878,373	5,511,943	+261,733
Appropriations	(5,230,210)	(4,887,005)	(4,750,191)	(5,423,373)	(5,072,764)	(-157,446)
Conservation		(284,000)	(440,000)	(255,000)	(439,179)	(+439,179)
(By transfer)	(67,850)	(68,000)	(68,000)	(68,000)	(68,000)	(+150)

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES
APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2002 (H.R. 2500) — continued
 (Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2001 Enacted	FY 2002 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. enacted
TITLE III - THE JUDICIARY						
Supreme Court of the United States						
Salaries and expenses:						
Salaries of justices	1,698	1,698	1,808	1,698	1,808	+ 110
Other salaries and expenses	35,814	40,416	40,258	38,290	38,180	+2,366
Total, Salaries and expenses	37,512	42,114	42,066	39,988	39,988	+2,476
Care of the building and grounds	7,513	117,742	70,000	7,530	37,530	+30,017
Total, Supreme Court of the United States	45,025	159,856	112,066	47,518	77,518	+32,493
United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit						
Salaries and expenses:						
Salaries of judges	2,021	2,021	2,079	2,021	2,079	+ 58
Other salaries and expenses	15,874	18,425	17,208	17,351	17,208	+1,334
Total, Salaries and expenses	17,895	20,446	19,287	19,372	19,287	+1,392
United States Court of International Trade						
Salaries and expenses:						
Salaries of judges	1,525	1,525	1,633	1,525	1,633	+108
Other salaries and expenses	10,907	11,587	11,440	11,529	11,431	+524
Total, Salaries and expenses	12,432	13,112	13,073	13,054	13,064	+632
Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services						
Salaries and expenses:						
Salaries of judges and bankruptcy judges	248,000	250,000	250,434	250,000	250,434	+2,434
Other salaries and expenses	3,104,879	3,485,774	3,381,506	3,309,012	3,340,682	+235,803
Direct appropriation	3,352,879	3,735,774	3,631,940	3,559,012	3,591,116	+238,237
Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund	2,586	2,692	2,692	2,692	2,692	+ 96
Defender services	434,043	521,517	500,671	463,756	500,671	+66,628
Fees of jurors and commissioners	59,436	50,131	48,131	50,131	48,131	-11,305
Court security	199,136	228,433	224,433	209,762	220,677	+21,541
Total, Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services	4,048,090	4,538,547	4,407,867	4,285,353	4,363,287	+315,197
Administrative Office of the United States Courts						
Salaries and expenses	58,212	63,029	60,029	58,212	61,664	+3,452
Federal Judicial Center						
Salaries and expenses	18,736	20,323	20,235	19,742	19,735	+999
Judicial Retirement Funds						
Payment to Judiciary Trust Funds	35,700	37,000	37,000	37,000	37,000	+1,300
United States Sentencing Commission						
Salaries and expenses	9,909	12,400	11,575	11,327	11,575	+1,666
General Provisions						
Judges pay raise (sec. 304)	8,782	8,000		8,625	8,625	-157
Total, title III, the Judiciary	4,254,781	4,872,713	4,681,132	4,500,203	4,611,755	+356,974
TITLE IV - DEPARTMENT OF STATE						
Administration of Foreign Affairs						
Diplomatic and consular programs	2,758,076	3,217,405	3,158,000	3,061,805	3,142,277	+384,201
Worldwide security upgrade	409,098	487,735	487,735	409,363	487,735	+78,637
Total, Diplomatic and consular programs	3,167,174	3,705,140	3,645,735	3,471,168	3,630,012	+462,838
Capital investment fund	96,787	210,000	203,000	210,000	203,000	+106,213
Office of Inspector General	28,427	29,264	29,264	28,427	29,000	+573
Educational and cultural exchange programs	231,078	242,000	237,000	242,000	237,000	+5,922
Representation allowances	6,485	9,000	6,485	9,000	6,485	
Protection of foreign missions and officials	15,433	10,000	9,400	10,000	9,400	-6,033
Embassy security, construction and maintenance	416,059	475,046	470,000	405,391	458,000	+41,941
Worldwide security upgrade	661,541	815,960	815,960	661,560	815,960	+154,419
Emergencies in the diplomatic and consular service	5,465	15,500	10,000	5,465	6,500	+1,035
(By transfer)	(3,991)	(4,000)	(4,000)	(4,000)	(4,000)	(+9)
Commission on Holocaust Assets in U.S. (by transfer)	(1,397)					(-1,397)

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES

APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2002 (H.R. 2500) — continued

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2001 Enacted	FY 2002 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. enacted
Repatriation Loans Program Account:						
Direct loans subsidy	590	612	612	612	612	+22
Administrative expenses	603	607	607	607	607	+4
(By transfer)	(998)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(+2)
Total, Repatriation loans program account	1,193	1,219	1,219	1,219	1,219	+26
Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan	16,309	17,044	17,044	17,044	17,044	+735
Payment to the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund	131,224	135,629	135,629	135,629	135,629	+4,405
Total, Administration of Foreign Affairs	4,777,175	5,665,802	5,580,736	5,196,903	5,549,249	+772,074
International Organizations and Conferences						
Contributions to international organizations, current year assessment	868,917	878,767	850,000	1,091,348	850,000	-18,917
Contributions for international peacekeeping activities, current year	844,139	844,139	844,139	773,182	844,139	.....
Total, International Organizations and Conferences	1,713,056	1,722,906	1,694,139	1,864,530	1,694,139	-18,917
International Commissions						
International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico:						
Salaries and expenses	7,126	7,452	24,705	7,452	24,705	+17,579
Construction	22,900	25,654	5,520	24,154	5,450	-17,450
American sections, international commissions	6,726	10,311	10,311	6,879	9,911	+3,185
International fisheries commissions	19,349	19,780	19,780	20,780	20,480	+1,131
Total, International commissions	56,101	63,197	60,316	59,265	60,546	+4,445
Other						
Payment to the Asia Foundation	9,230	9,250	9,250	8,000	9,250	+20
Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship program trust fund	499	500	500	500	500	+1
Israeli Arab scholarship program	374	375	375	375	375	+1
East-West Center	13,470	13,500	9,400	14,000	14,000	+530
National Endowment for Democracy	30,931	31,000	33,500	31,000	33,500	+2,569
Total, Department of State	6,600,836	7,506,530	7,388,216	7,174,573	7,361,559	+760,723
RELATED AGENCY						
Broadcasting Board of Governors						
International Broadcasting Operations	398,093	428,234	453,106	414,752	428,234	+30,141
Broadcasting to Cuba	22,046	24,872	.....	24,872	24,872	+2,826
Broadcasting capital improvements	20,313	16,900	25,900	16,900	25,900	+5,587
Total, Broadcasting Board of Governors	440,452	470,006	479,006	456,524	479,006	+38,554
Total, title IV, Department of State	7,041,288	7,976,536	7,867,222	7,631,097	7,840,565	+799,277
(By transfer)	(6,386)	(5,000)	(5,000)	(5,000)	(5,000)	(-1,386)
TITLE V - RELATED AGENCIES						
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION						
Maritime Administration						
Maritime security program	98,483	.....	98,700	98,700	98,700	+217
Operations and training	86,719	89,054	89,054	89,054	89,054	+2,335
Ship disposal .....	.....	10,000	10,000	.....	.....	.....
Maritime Guaranteed Loan (Title XI) Program Account:						
Guaranteed loans subsidy	29,934	.....	30,000	100,000	33,000	+3,066
Administrative expenses	3,978	3,978	3,978	3,978	3,978	.....
Total, Maritime guaranteed loan program account	33,912	3,978	33,978	103,978	36,978	+3,066
Total, Maritime Administration	219,114	103,032	231,732	291,732	224,732	+5,618
Commission for the Preservation of America's Heritage Abroad						
Salaries and expenses	489	489	489	489	489	.....
Commission on Civil Rights						
Salaries and expenses	8,880	9,096	9,096	9,096	9,096	+216
Commission on International Religious Freedom						
Salaries and expenses .....	.....	3,000	3,000	.....	3,000	+3,000
Commission on Ocean Policy						
Salaries and expenses	998	.....	.....	2,500	3,000	+2,002

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES
APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2002 (H.R. 2500) — continued
 (Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2001 Enacted	FY 2002 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. enacted
Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe						
Salaries and expenses	1,367	1,499	1,499	1,432	1,499	+132
Congressional-Executive Commission on the People's Republic of China						
Salaries and expenses	499	500	500	500	1,000	+501
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission						
Salaries and expenses	303,195	310,406	310,406	310,406	310,406	+7,211
Federal Communications Commission						
Salaries and expenses	229,494	248,545	238,597	252,545	245,071	+15,577
Offsetting fee collections - current year.....	-200,146	-218,757	-218,757	-218,757	-218,757	-18,611
Direct appropriation.....	29,348	29,788	19,840	33,788	26,314	-3,034
Federal Maritime Commission						
Salaries and expenses	15,466	16,450	15,466	17,450	16,458	+992
Federal Trade Commission						
Salaries and expenses	147,154	156,270	155,982	156,270	155,982	+8,828
Offsetting fee collections - carryover.....	-1,900					+1,900
Offsetting fee collections - current year.....	-145,254	-156,270	-155,982	-156,270	-155,982	-10,728
Direct appropriation.....						
Legal Services Corporation						
Payment to the Legal Services Corporation.....	329,274	329,300	329,300	329,300	329,300	+26
Marine Mammal Commission						
Salaries and expenses	1,696	1,732	1,732	1,957	1,957	+261
National Veterans Business Development Corporation						
Salaries and expenses		4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	+4,000
Pacific Charter Commission						
Salaries and expenses			2,500		1,500	+1,500
Securities and Exchange Commission						
Current year fees	127,519	109,500	109,500	109,500	109,500	-18,019
2000 fees	294,351	328,400	328,400	404,547	328,400	+34,049
Direct appropriation.....	421,870	437,900	437,900	514,047	437,900	+16,030
Small Business Administration						
Salaries and expenses	367,824	321,219	310,581	333,233	308,476	-59,348
Office of Inspector General.....	11,927	11,927	11,927	11,000	11,464	-463
Business Loans Program Account:						
Direct loans subsidy	2,245	1,500	1,500	1,860	1,860	-385
Guaranteed loans subsidy	162,801		87,000	93,500	78,000	-84,801
Administrative expenses.....	128,716	129,000	129,000	129,000	129,000	+284
Total, Business loans program account.....	293,762	130,500	217,500	224,360	208,860	-84,902
Disaster Loans Program Account:						
Direct loans subsidy	75,972		84,510	79,510	87,360	+11,388
Administrative expenses.....	108,116	75,354	120,354	125,354	122,354	+14,238
Gainsharing		3,000				
Total, Disaster loans program account	184,088	78,354	204,864	204,864	209,714	+25,626
Total, Small Business Administration.....	857,601	542,000	744,872	773,457	738,514	-119,087
State Justice Institute						
Salaries and expenses 1/.....	6,835	15,000	6,835	6,225	3,000	-3,835
United States - Canada Alaska Rail Commission						
Salaries and expenses				4,000	2,000	+2,000
Total, title V, Related agencies.....	2,196,632	1,804,192	2,119,167	2,300,379	2,114,165	-82,467
TITLE VII - RESCISSIONS						
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE						
Legal Activities						
Assets forfeiture fund (rescission)					-40,000	-40,000

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES
APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2002 (H.R. 2500) — continued
 (Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2001 Enacted	FY 2002 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. enacted
Drug Enforcement Administration						
Drug diversion fund (rescission)	-8,000					+ 8,000
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE						
Departmental Management						
Emergency oil and gas guaranteed loan program account (rescission)		-115,000	-115,000		-5,200	-5,200
Supplemental appropriations (P.L. 107-20)	-114,800					+ 114,800
Emergency steel guaranteed loan program account (rescission)		-10,000	-10,000			
DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND RELATED AGENCIES						
DEPARTMENT OF STATE						
Contributions for International Peacekeeping activities (rescission)				-126,620		
RELATED AGENCIES						
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION						
Maritime Administration						
Maritime Guaranteed Loan (Title XI) Program Account:						
Guaranteed loans subsidy (rescission)	-7,644					+ 7,644
Ship construction (rescission)					-4,400	-4,400
Securities and Exchange Commission						
Salaries and expenses (rescission)					-50,000	-50,000
Small Business Administration						
Business Loans Program Account:						
Guaranteed loans subsidy (rescission)					-5,500	-5,500
Total, title VII, Rescissions	-130,444	-125,000	-125,000	-126,620	-105,100	+ 25,344
TITLE IX						
Wildlife conservation and restoration planning	49,890					-49,890
Grand total:						
New budget (obligational) authority	39,891,832	40,807,220	41,456,015	41,528,131	41,635,178	+ 1,943,346
Appropriations	(39,822,276)	(40,648,220)	(41,141,015)	(41,399,751)	(41,301,099)	(+ 1,478,823)
Conservation		(284,000)	(440,000)	(255,000)	(439,179)	(+ 439,179)
Rescissions	(-130,444)	(-125,000)	(-125,000)	(-126,620)	(-105,100)	(+ 25,344)
(By transfer)	(80,868)	(79,632)	(79,632)	(168,658)	(79,632)	(-1,236)

1/ The President's budget proposed \$6.85 million for State Justice Institute.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. SERRANO asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the conference report to accompany H.R. 2500, the Commerce-Justice-State-Judiciary and Related Agencies Appropriations bill.

At the outset, I want to thank the chairman, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WOLF), for the good working relationship we developed this year and for his insisting on a bipartisan process on the bill. Throughout, I and my staff and the subcommittee Democrats have been kept informed and consulted on our priorities.

I want to acknowledge the contribution of other members of the subcommittee and their staffers. I also want to thank the bipartisan staff for the long hours and weekends they put in working to prepare for the conference. They even found off-site locations to continue conference talks when the Capitol and office buildings were closed due to the anthrax testing situation.

They are, as we know, Gail Del Balzo, Mike Ringler, Christine Ryan Kojak, Leslie Albright, Julie Miller, Carrie Hines, and Geoff Gleason for the majority; and Rob Nabors, Christine Maloy, Lucy Hand, and Nadine Berg for the minority.

Now, as Chairman WOLF did, we are going to take a little extra time here to say a special thanks and to say goodbye in a most dramatic way to Sally Chadbourne, who is leaving us at the end of the year, which makes this her last Commerce-Justice-State bill.

Now, Sally has been in the appropriations business longer than I have been in the House, and she is among the most intelligent, professional, creative, experienced, and I could go on and on in English or in Spanish, person I have had the pleasure to work with. She also has a good sense of humor, which as we all know is very important on our committee but especially these days, a great advantage when things get grim.

I thank her for her many contributions and I wish her and Del all the best in their new life in Maine, and I trust Governor Baldacci will not let her skills go to waste in the future, and I am glad he is in the House.

This has been a fair, bipartisan process all year, as is obvious in the passage votes, 408 to 19 in the House, which must be a record, and 97 to nothing in the Senate, which means three people were missing. Going into conference, the two bodies brought quite different priorities to the table, and the negotiation was tough, but it was also fair and bipartisan, and I am pleased to support the results.

Important national needs are addressed, particularly in the wake of the events of September 11. In this agreement we strengthen the basic capac-

ities of our Federal law enforcement and diplomatic agencies on which they will build with additional resources from the supplemental budget.

We also provide resources to strengthen our economy and aid in its recovery, protect the environment, and protect the rights of our people.

Priorities of Members on both sides of the aisle have largely been included. If it had been entirely up to me, I would have maintained at least the House level for the Small Business Administration, and I would have kept the Senate provision restoring section 245(i) and dropped the one on the International Criminal Court. But it was not entirely up to me, and I think most Members will agree that this is a good outcome and a bipartisan one at that.

Our chairman has described the conference agreement so I will not take the time to repeat the details. I will simply close by urging the House to support the conference report so we can get this important funding in place as soon as possible.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my Chairman WOLF, and I want to thank all Members of the House, because as the chairman has mentioned, it was the city that I represent that was hit so hard on September 11, and so much of what is in this bill deals with that issue and deals with the future of how we deal with issues like that.

Just a few minutes before coming on the House floor, I found out that another 7 to 12 families were affected by the loss of Flight 587, folks from the South Bronx that were on that flight, small business folks that are there. And so my city continues to feel this pain and this anguish and to ask itself what is happening to us and what is happening to our country.

So in anticipation of all that will be done for New York City, I want to thank this House and especially this committee, and, secondly, for the fact that so much in this bill addresses those issues.

Lastly, I want to thank my chairman and all members of the committee and the Senate for allowing a provision that I had introduced to be included in this bill. It was something that is very dear to my heart, and that is that so many of the folks who died on September 11 had wanted so much to be part of our Nation, that even though they were not American citizens they had applied for citizenship before September 11. They never lived to see that citizenship come to be part of their family, something that I can tell my colleagues is cherished by so many immigrants who come into the South Bronx and other areas of our country. Well, there is a provision in this bill that retroactively to September 10 grants citizenship to those folks who died on September 11. So that if they wanted to live as American citizens, they at least got the opportunity to have died as American citizens.

Now, let us understand why this was important to me. Those who attacked

New York on that day, those who attacked the Pentagon, those who created the situation in Pennsylvania with the fallen plane were attacking Americans. They did not distinguish whether an individual was a visitor here or an American citizen. As far as they were concerned, they were attacking our country, they were attacking our people.

And so this provision, in my opinion, will go a long way to honor the memory of those who wanted to be Americans and who died before they could fulfill their dream.

With that in mind, I thank the chairman for his support.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume before yielding to the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. ROGERS) for whatever time he may use, because I wanted to also call to the body's attention to page 88 of the Statement of the Managers. We have tried a new process, which is somewhat unique, in grant programs: the Byrne grants; the Juvenile Justice grants; Safe Schools, the other grant programs. We carry the following language. We say, "In addition, up to 10 percent of the funds provided for each program shall be made available for an independent evaluation of that program."

By doing this, we, in essence, take 10 percent of that money to evaluate the merits of the program with regard to future years. This is a new and different approach, but in order to get a handle on spending and make sure we are spending in a wise way, this idea, I think, has a lot of merit. I wanted to bring that to the body's attention.

□ 1315

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. ROGERS).

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I want to take a few minutes to congratulate the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WOLF) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. SERRANO), the ranking member, for a great job on a difficult bill. I have the pleasure of serving on this subcommittee, and of course served as chairman for the last 6 years. I know the difficulty that they faced when they tried to put together these numbers.

And also, I thank the staff. We sometimes do not thank them enough; but they spend long hours, weekends included, nighntimes included, that sometimes we do not notice or the world does not notice. I thank the staff for a great job on this bill.

Some of the things I particularly like about the bill have been mentioned already, so I will not be repetitive here. I really appreciate the chairman including in this bill the requirement that airlines before they are granted permission to land here must furnish to our authorities before they take off overseas a list of the passengers that

are to be brought here on a particular airplane. That will give our authorities the chance at least to be sure that we do not fly in on our own planes terrorists who are bent upon our destruction. I think that is a very important part of this bill. It will fit very nicely with the provisions that we will carry in the Subcommittee on Transportation appropriations bill for the FAA. I appreciate the chance to work closely with the chairman and the ranking member on that particular issue.

Mr. Speaker, other things about the bill which I think are handled extremely well is an increase in the Department of Justice. That is important. It is increased by \$612 million over the current year's level, and included in that is large increases for the U.S. Attorneys, the Marshals Service, the FBI, the Drug Enforcement Administration. The immigration services is increased dramatically by \$841 million, which will help us patrol better on the borders of the Nation.

Then not to forget where most law enforcement takes place on the local level, there are nice increases for the State and local law enforcement efforts throughout the country, as I say, where most of the law enforcement takes place, if it takes place at all.

I appreciate the heavy increases for funding in the Department of Justice, as well as the Judiciary. There is an increase of \$357 million above current levels for our court system, the Federal court system throughout the Nation, including the U.S. Supreme Court.

Then in the State Department, the subcommittee provides extra funding for embassy security, protecting Americans who are working overseas in our embassies and consulates, a \$462 million increase for the diplomatic and consular programs. And then they fully fund, in fact \$232 million above what was requested, the worldwide security upgrade programs at our embassies and consulates. That includes the full \$665 million for the capital improvements program.

Mr. Speaker, those are some of the highlights of the bill that struck me as being very important. There are others, but I will not take the time of the Members to go into them; but I congratulate again the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WOLF) and the ranking member, the gentleman from New York (Mr. SERRANO). It is a pleasure to work on this subcommittee with gentlemen of this caliber and character and that work together so well in a bipartisan fashion for what is best for our Nation.

I want to add my congratulations and thanks to Sally Chadbourne, who will be leaving us at the end of the year. She has been on this subcommittee staff I think almost as long as I have been a Member, and we will not talk about that time at this point in time. She has been a very valued member of the staff and works in a bipartisan fashion. As the gentleman from New York (Mr. SERRANO) said, she has a good sense of humor; but that

does not interfere with the serious work that she does for the subcommittee. I urge unanimous support for this great bill.

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Washington (Mr. DICKS).

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Speaker, I want to congratulate the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WOLF) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. SERRANO) and the outstanding staff for their great work on this bill. This is obviously one of the most important appropriations bills that we deal with. Of course, one issue dear to this Member's heart has been the conservation spending provisions of both this and the Subcommittee on the Interior appropriations bill.

Last year we made a commitment, we the appropriators, that we were going to substantially increase funding for conservation. When we add up the money, \$440 million in this bill, and the \$1.320 billion in the Interior bill, we have kept the commitment that was made last year. Some people favored CARA, another approach, an entitlement which would have taken this jurisdiction away from the Committee on Appropriations.

We said no, we wanted to create a trust fund, like the Violent Crime Trust Fund, for conservation that would still leave the authority within the committee to decide how the money would be appropriated on an annual basis. The base that year was \$752 million, and we went up to \$1.6 billion; and this year we are at \$7.60 billion.

I appreciate the leadership of our committee on the House side. I know this was not easy dealing with the other body, but we prevailed on these issues. I think this money will be used, as it is being used in the Pacific Northwest for the Pacific Coast Salmon Restoration initiative in a very effective way, both on the Columbia River and on Puget Sound.

I want to congratulate all the staff, but particularly Sally Chadbourne, who has been terrific to work with. She and Del are going up to Maine, and I hope that they will come back from time to time to give us good advice and counsel. I congratulate her on her outstanding career in the House of Representatives and let her know how much we appreciate her good work.

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA).

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

I congratulate the gentleman from Virginia (Chairman WOLF) on what a great job he did with this conference report, with this bill from the beginning. I also thank the gentleman from New York (Mr. SERRANO) and the chairman of the full Committee on Appropriations and the ranking member for their guidance. I want to applaud the hard work of the members of the committee under the leadership that they

have enjoyed, and extend my appreciation for a job well done.

Of particular interest to me are the appropriations for several critically important scientific organizations funded by this legislation, the National Institute of Standards and Technology and the National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration. These institutions represent some of the best and the brightest the scientific community has to offer. I was pleased to see the robust funding granted these organizations.

NIST is the premier institution for standards in this country, and its work in this area is unparalleled. Its state-of-the-art facilities boast numerous advanced laboratories, and its scientific discoveries have remained on the forefront. Not one, but two Nobel prizes have been awarded to this institution in the last 5 years. Yet on the 100th anniversary of this oldest national lab of the country, the original budget proposal was to reduce NIST funding by almost 20 percent. With the hard work of the committee and lobbying on the part of many Members of Congress, I am pleased that NIST funding has increased nearly 13 percent. This prestigious institution will use it well. This additional funding will help ensure the success of many important initiatives, such as the advanced technology program. This is an important economic development program. The National Academy of Sciences calls it effective and successful. Our efforts to save this initiative have led to robust funding not just for program continuance but also for additional grants.

The President recently nominated a superb candidate for director of NIST, Dr. Arden Bement. He is a proven leader who will provide strong, effective stewardship of NIST. I hope this thoughtful choice for director signals a renewed commitment to this well-servicing institution.

Incidentally, on our antiterrorism front, NIST has been there leading the way.

NOAA has also fared better than the initial proposal. This agency administers a number of programs that are important to the daily lives of Americans, such as the National Weather Service. It is also the lead agency charged with the monitoring and prediction of changes in the Earth's climate. These research efforts are of vital national and international importance. I am pleased they are well financed.

Finally, I thank the conferees and the chairman and ranking member for fully funding the Violence Against Women Act grants that are within the Department of Justice. The \$391 million will strengthen programs like STOP grants that assist local and State law enforcement, pro-arrest grants that will remove batterers from the home, civil legal assistance grants which allow victims and their children to maintain independence from an abusive home, and for supervised visitation centers that allow children to

interact with both parents in a safe environment.

I thank Attorney General Ashcroft for joining Congress in our efforts to eradicate domestic violence. Funding the Violence Against Women Act programs in the Department of Justice has been crucial to these endeavors. I strongly urge my colleagues to support this conference report, and again I congratulate the chairman and ranking member of this important subcommittee and of the full Committee on Appropriations for this effort. Let all Members vote for it unanimously.

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Maine (Mr. BALDACC).

Mr. BALDACC. Mr. Speaker, I thank the ranking member for yielding me this time.

I also thank the ranking member for his hard work on this report and being very sensitive to the membership and allowing for their input in the legislation. I appreciate his leadership, and I know that all of us care very deeply about what is happening back in New York and the constant tragedies that they are confronted with.

I also would like to welcome Sally to Maine. We are looking forward to her joining the State and the State to be richer for her and her husband to join us. We look forward to being able to do many great things from Maine.

As we say, Sally, as Maine goes, so goes the Nation.

Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, today the House will consider H.R. 2500 to appropriate funds for the Departments of Commerce, Justice and State. I rise in strong support of this important piece of legislation, and I sincerely thank Chairman WOLF for providing the critical resources which are included in this bill.

H.R. 2500 includes funding for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, or NOAA. This is an agency that is vital to the detection and prediction of severe weather throughout the United States.

Norman, Oklahoma, is home to the National Severe Storms Laboratory, the Storm Prediction Center and other weather-related agencies which fall under the jurisdiction of NOAA and the Department of Commerce. The employees of these agencies perform weather research that is crucial to the prediction of severe storms around the country. They are the professionals responsible for providing the warning information to the local meteorologists in the event of inclement weather.

The National Severe Storms Laboratory (NSSL) in Norman, has occupied the same building since 1972. At that time, the NSSL had approximately 36 federal employees and eight University of Oklahoma (OU) affiliates. Twenty-eight years later, those numbers have grown to 54 federal employees, roughly 79 University employees and two National Research Council post-doctoral candidates.

Over the past five years, I have been privileged to work with officials at the University of Oklahoma in securing funding for the planning and development of a new, state-of-the-art weather center building to be located on the University campus. This bill includes funding for above-standard costs of this new building

in Norman which will house, under one roof, all of these agencies which are now in different locations throughout Norman. NOAA is partnering with the University of Oklahoma in the construction of this new National Weather Center in Norman. This new facility will integrate NOAA components with OU's School of Meteorology and all its associated meteorological research functions. For NOAA, this new facility will provide 100,000 square feet of modernized space for the NSSL, the Storm Prediction Center, the Norman Weather Forecast Office, and the Training and Applications branches of the Operational Support Facility.

This new, fully integrated facility will locate University faculty and students literally "across the hall" from federal researchers and forecasters. The planning done to date by the NOAA-University partnership suggests that many significant new synergies will arise from this integrated design. The resulting research and development efforts promise not only to enhance national environmental security through improved forecasts and monitoring of potentially hazardous weather, but also to provide new methods and techniques that will enhance our national competitiveness in the global market place.

Mr. Speaker, this bill also includes funding for the Department of Commerce to assist the Continental Gateway Authority, in McClain County, Oklahoma, for design and development of an International Trade Processing Center, which will include an automated processing system that will expedite trade transactions for businesses and government agencies. I have been honored to have the opportunity to work with officials from the Continental Gateway Authority on this project since its inception.

The Continental Gateway Authority was formed to pursue ways to expand economic development in central Oklahoma. One way is by developing an International Trade Processing Center that will include an industrial park, international trade services and intermodal transportation services. In light of the important role which the Interstate 35 NAFTA trade corridor will continue to play in national and international trade, the economic impact of such a facility will be very beneficial to the State of Oklahoma, as well as the rest of the nation, by providing this much-needed service.

Mr. Speaker, I would also like to commend Chairman WOLF and the members of the Committee for their continued work in assisting our nation's law enforcement officers. This bill provides necessary and needed resources to many law enforcement agencies around the country. In particular, I would like to thank the Committee for its work in providing resources to Oklahoma's law enforcement community.

Oklahoma is one of the nation's leaders in methamphetamine production. Over the past two years, the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation has cleaned up nearly 1,500 meth labs. The Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation, Oklahoma Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Control, and the Oklahoma Highway Patrol are all a part of the battle against these meth labs. I commend Chairman WOLF for giving these crime fighting agencies the tools they need to turn the tide against crime.

Mr. Speaker, once again, I rise in strong support of H.R. 2500, which will provide the necessary funding to provide advanced warning and protection to the people of the United

States in times of severe weather, as well as promoting international trade in the central United States and working to stop the expansion of the methamphetamine epidemic that is sweeping parts of the nation. I urge my colleagues in the House to join me in casting their votes in favor of H.R. 2500.

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I support his rule and will support the conference report.

However, I do have some concerns about particular parts of the conference report.

In particular, I have noted that the conference report does not include any funds for payments under the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act, or "RECA."

The people covered by RECA include uranium miners and miller and some others who worked to support the nuclear weapons program or who were exposed to its fallout. They were exposed to radiation. And because of that exposure they are sick, with cancers and other serious diseases. Many of them are residents of Colorado and other western States.

When Congress enacted the RECA law, we promised to pay compensation for their illnesses. But we have not fully kept that promise. We have been slow in appropriating enough money for this purpose—and, earlier this year the Justice Department ran out of funds to make RECA payments. As a result, people who should have been getting checks were instead getting letters—IOW letters, you could call them. What the letter said was that payment would await further appropriations. What they mean was that we in the Congress had not met a solemn obligation.

That shameful situation was temporarily resolved when the first supplemental appropriations bill provided funds to resume payments. But those funds will not be adequate to continue payments in the future—more money will be needed before very long, and unless it is provided in a timely way, the Justice Department will again have to send out IOUs instead of check.

We should not let that happen. We should change the law so that in the future RECA payments will not depend on annual appropriations. They should be paid automatically, and I am cosponsoring legislation to make that change. But in the meantime, Congress must appropriate the needed funds.

I understand why RECA funds were dropped from this conference report. Clearly, the conferees on this bill expect that funds for RECA payments or fiscal year 2002 and several years thereafter will be included in the defense authorization bill, because the version of that bill adopted in the other body so provides.

I also hope that will be the outcome, since that Senate provision—even if it does not provide for permanent funding—would be a definite improvement over the current situation. But the conferees on the defense authorization bill have not yet completed their work and we do not yet know whether the RECA funds will be included in the conference report on that legislation.

So, Mr. Speaker, that is why I am concerned about omitting RECA funds from this conference report. And that is why the passage of this conference report will make it all the more important for the House conferees on the defense authorization bill to accept the Senate's provisions related to RECA payments.

I also am concerned about the funds provided for construction at NIST facilities, including some in my own district, and at the appropriate time I will seek to engage the bill's managers in a brief colloquy on that subject.

Mr. HONDA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today express my support for the Commerce-Justice-State Appropriations (CJS) conference report, an extremely important measure for this nation at this time, but I must also express my profound disappointment that a provision that was in both the House and Senate versions of the bill did not make it into the final the conference report.

The CJS conference report is important for this nation because it provides a \$5.6 billion for the Immigration and Naturalization Service, \$3.5 billion for the FBI, and \$185 million for the Advanced Technology Program, all areas that are important to meet the new challenges we face as a nation today. Other programs that are funded under this bill that I strongly support are the Violence Against Women Act and the Minority Business Development Agency. However, I feel that the provision that was stricken should have been kept in the bill. The provision simply stated:

None of the funds made available in this act may be used by the Department of Justice or the Department of State to file a motion in this court opposing the civil action against any Japanese person or corporations for compensation or reparation in which the plaintiff alleges that as an American prisoner of during World War II, he or she was used as slave or forced labor.

On July 18, the House voted by an overwhelming 395 to 33 margin to include language in the bill that comports with these instructions, and on September 10, the other body included identical language in their version of the bill.

Clearly, it was the desire of both Houses of Congress to have this language included in the final conference report. No one can deny that our brave veterans who were prisoners of war in Japan and forced into slave labor deserve to have their day in court. They should not have to fight their own government to get a fair hearing.

The conferees of this bill stated that the Administration strongly opposed this provision, and is concerned that the inclusion of such language in the bill would be detrimental to the ongoing effort that the inclusion of such language in the bill would be detrimental to the ongoing effort to enlist multilateral support for the campaign against terrorism. I am encouraged that the conferees indicated that they agree that the extraordinary suffering and injury of our former prisoners of war deserve further recognition, and acknowledge the need to address this matter.

Mr. ETHERIDGE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the Conference Agreement on H.R. 2500, the Fiscal Year 2002 Commerce, Justice, State Appropriations bill.

In the wake of the September 11 terrorist attacks, strengthening law enforcement at the federal level has never been more important. This conference agreement includes \$2.5 billion for the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), a nine-percent increase over last year's funding level. Over \$450 million of this total will be used for counterterrorism investigations, foreign counterintelligence activities, and other initiatives vital to our national security.

I am also pleased that this agreement provides additional resources to help keep terror-

ists from entering our country. The conference agreement includes \$5.6 billion for the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), \$841 million more than last year's total. This funding increase will allow the INS to hire over 200 additional inspectors at airports to analyze traveler information in advance of plane arrivals to identify inadmissible aliens, drug traffickers and terrorists. The agreement also allocates \$2.7 billion to help keep our borders safe and secure. This money will be used, in part, to hire 348 additional land border inspectors and 570 additional border patrol agents.

The conference agreement to H.R. 2500 also includes \$1.1 billion for the Justice Department's Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) Program. I am especially pleased that conferees chose to include \$300,000 from the COPS Technology Program, for an interconnect Module for Wake County, North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, within Wake County, almost 20 agencies have law enforcement and emergency management responsibilities. These agencies are not able to communicate with each other by radio because of incompatible equipment and varying bandwidths. In the event of a multi-jurisdictional catastrophe like the world witnessed on September 11, responding officers from different departments in Wake County would be unable to communicate with each other. I am pleased that the Interconnect Module technology will interface these different radio systems, allowing radio communication among all law enforcement and emergency management departments in Wake County and the surrounding areas. Mr. Speaker, in the aftermath of the terrorist attacks, it is vital that America's emergency responders be prepared to take quick action in the event of a catastrophe. This initiative will make a difference to enhance the safety and security of the people of North Carolina.

Mr. Speaker, while I do believe this is a good agreement, I am disappointed that conferees elected to omit a Senate provision that would have permanently extended the Section 245(i) Visa Program. The Section 245(i) visa Program allows illegal immigrants to apply for permanent residency while remaining in the country. While the terrorist attacks have put immigration reform on the backburner, it should not prevent Congress from answering the call for fairness and justice in our immigration laws. Immigration has played critical role in America's history, and immigrants have made significant contributions to our economy and our society. It is my sincere hope that Congress will extend the Section 245(i) Visa Program before the end of this year.

Mr. Speaker, our country is facing new challenges different than those any of us could have just imagined a few short months ago. But we must face these challenges head-on. The first responsibility of the federal government is to ensure the safety of our people, and I am pleased that this conference agreement will help law enforcement agencies across the country better protect our citizens and keep our people safe.

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commend the Chairman and Ranking Member for their hard work on this appropriations bill.

I would, however, like to quickly discuss a program that the conference agreement did not fund.

I am disappointed that funding for the disposal of obsolete ships from the National Defense Reserve Fleet by MARAD was not in-

cluded in the final product, even though it was included in the House bill.

MARAD is required by law to dispose of obsolete merchant-type vessels in the National Defense Reserve Fleet by the end of 2006. Currently, there exists a backlog of 115 ships awaiting disposal and more ships will be added to the list of disposal candidates.

According to the Department of Transportation Office of Inspector General, the number of ships awaiting disposal is growing, and these ships pose an immediate environmental threat in Virginia, Texas and California.

In an effort to increase the efficiency of the program and to save taxpayer money, MARAD employed a General Agent in 2001 to facilitate the timely disposal of vessels.

The General Agent, utilizing approved commercial prime/subcontracting procedures, was tasked with acquiring all services necessary to dismantle and dispose of the ships in a manner which is safe for workers and the environment and that represents best value.

I understand that the conferees have directed MARAD to develop plans to reduce the inventory of obsolete vessels on a cost recovery basis. I want to encourage MARAD to continue with the General Agent model. In addition, I want to encourage MARAD to use whatever discretionary funds it might have available to continue with the ship disposal program under the existing contracts.

MARAD through its General Agent will have succeeded in scrapping six ships with the first \$10 million of appropriated funds. The scrapping has been done in accordance with EPA hazardous material disposal standards; has proceeded ahead of schedule; and has been on budget.

The Navy ship disposal program, in contrast, spent \$13.1 million scrapping four ships within the NDRF, resulting in a substantially higher per ship disposal cost when compared with the MARAD program.

I ask my colleagues on this subcommittee to support adding the \$10 million that had been approved by the House to any supplemental appropriations bill that might be considered before the end of this Congress.

Mr. Speaker, I again want to thank the Chairman and Ranking Member of this subcommittee for their hard work and appreciate any assistance they might be able to provide to deal with this important issue.

Mrs. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, for the past year I have worked with my distinguished colleague from Ohio, Representative STEVEN LATOURETTE in support of a very exciting education initiative at the Great Lakes Science Center (GLSC) in Cleveland, Ohio.

Last year, we placed report language in the FY 2001 Commerce Justice State appropriations bill encouraging NOAA and the Federal Maritime Administration of USDOT to work with the Great Lakes Science Center in support of an initiative to develop an Underwater Simulator capturing the environment of the Great Lakes. The GLSC is only five years old and has already served 3 million visitors including well over 600,000 through educational programs. It has hosted the world's annual conference of science museums. Its educational programs of school tours, summer programs, and "hands-on" science exhibits have been a source of inspiration and learning to children and adults throughout our region. The proposed Underwater Simulator would not only recreate an underwater experience modeled on the Great Lakes, but would contain

inter-active programs capable of teaching mapping, navigation and scientific exploration. This would be an extremely exciting experience, capable of accommodating 15–20 visitors at one time. The State of Ohio has already supplied initial funding for the development of the Simulator and the Science is also prepared to share costs.

Mr. Speaker, I regret to say that despite the active efforts of our offices, the modest cost involved each agency would be asked to contribute and last year's report language, both NOAA and the Maritime Administration demonstrated no serious interest in assisting this project. Mr. President, I am serving notice to both agencies that I will continue to work with my colleagues in an effort that these two agencies work with us to develop this Simulator project.

This is a project of great potential significance for the entire Great Lakes region and to the entire nation. NOAA and MARAD should both understand that we intend to aggressively continue our efforts in FY 2002.

□ 1330

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HASTINGS of Washington). Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the conference report.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the conference report.

Pursuant to clause 10 of rule XX, the yeas and nays are ordered.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, following this vote, the Chair will put the question on two motions to suspend the rules on which further proceedings were postponed yesterday.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

House Concurrent Resolution 211, by the yeas and nays;

House Concurrent Resolution 257, by the yeas and nays.

Proceedings on the remaining suspensions debated yesterday will resume tomorrow.

The Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the time for any electronic vote after the first such vote in this series.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 411, nays 15, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 438]

YEAS—411

Abercrombie	Barr	Blumenauer
Ackerman	Barrett	Blunt
Aderholt	Bartlett	Boehlert
Akin	Barton	Boehner
Allen	Bass	Bonilla
Andrews	Becerra	Bonior
Armey	Bentsen	Bono
Baca	Bereuter	Borski
Bachus	Berkley	Boswell
Baird	Berman	Boucher
Baker	Berry	Boyd
Baldacci	Biggert	Brady (PA)
Baldwin	Bilirakis	Brady (TX)
Ballenger	Bishop	Brown (FL)
Barcia	Blagojevich	Brown (OH)

Brown (SC)	Green (TX)	McCollum
Bryant	Green (WI)	McCrery
Burr	Greenwood	McDermott
Burton	Grucci	McGovern
Buyer	Gutierrez	McHugh
Callahan	Gutknecht	McInnis
Calvert	Hall (OH)	McIntyre
Camp	Hall (TX)	McKeon
Cannon	Hansen	McKinney
Cantor	Harman	McNulty
Capito	Hart	Meehan
Capps	Hastings (WA)	Meek (FL)
Capuano	Hayes	Menendez
Cardin	Hayworth	Mica
Carson (IN)	Herger	Millender-
Carson (OK)	Hill	McDonald
Castle	Hilleary	Miller, Dan
Chabot	Hilliard	Miller, Gary
Chamberliss	Hinchee	Miller, George
Clay	Hinojosa	Miller, Jeff
Clayton	Hobson	Mollohan
Clement	Hoeffel	Moore
Clyburn	Hoekstra	Moran (KS)
Coble	Holden	Moran (VA)
Collins	Holt	
Combest	Honda	Morella
Condit	Hooley	Murtha
Conyers	Horn	Myrick
Cooksey	Houghton	Nadler
Costello	Hoyer	Napolitano
Cox	Hulshof	Neal
Coyne	Hunter	Nethercutt
Cramer	Hyde	Ney
Crane	Inslee	Northup
Crenshaw	Isakson	Norwood
Crowley	Israel	Nussle
Culberson	Issa	Oberstar
Cummings	Istook	Obeys
Cunningham	Jackson (IL)	Oliver
Davis (CA)	Jackson-Lee	Ortiz
Davis (FL)	(TX)	Osborne
Davis (IL)	Jefferson	Ose
Davis, Jo Ann	Jenkins	Otter
Davis, Tom	John	Owens
Deal	Johnson (CT)	Oxley
DeFazio	Johnson (IL)	Pallone
DeGette	Johnson, E. B.	Pascarell
DeLaunt	Johnson, Sam	Pastor
DeLauro	Jones (OH)	Payne
DeLay	Kanjorski	Pelosi
DeMint	Kaptur	Pence
Deutsch	Keller	Peterson (MN)
Diaz-Balart	Kelly	Peterson (PA)
Dicks	Kennedy (MN)	Phelps
Dingell	Kennedy (RI)	Pickering
Doggett	Kildee	Pitts
Dooley	Kilpatrick	Platts
Doolittle	Kind (WI)	Pombo
Doyle	King (NY)	Pomeroy
Dreier	Kingston	Portman
Dunn	Kirk	Price (NC)
Edwards	Kleczka	Pryce (OH)
Ehlers	Knollenberg	Putnam
Ehrlich	Kolbe	Quinn
Emerson	Kucinich	Rahall
Engel	LaFalce	Ramstad
English	LaHood	Regula
Eshoo	Lampson	Rehberg
Etheridge	Langevin	Reyes
Evans	Lantos	Reynolds
Everett	Largent	Riley
Farr	Larsen (WA)	Rivers
Fattah	Larson (CT)	Rodriguez
Ferguson	Latham	Roemer
Filner	LaTourette	Rogers (KY)
Fletcher	Leach	Rogers (MI)
Foley	Lee	Ros-Lehtinen
Forbes	Levin	Ross
Ford	Lewis (CA)	Rothman
Fossella	Lewis (GA)	Roukema
Frank	Lewis (KY)	Roybal-Allard
Frelinghuysen	Linder	Rush
Frost	Lipinski	Ryun (KS)
Galleghy	LoBiondo	Sabo
Ganske	Lofgren	Sanchez
Gekas	Lowey	Sanders
Gephardt	Lucas (KY)	Sandlin
Gibbons	Lucas (OK)	Sawyer
Gilchrist	Luther	Saxton
Gillmor	Lynch	Schakowsky
Gilman	Maloney (CT)	Schiff
Gonzalez	Maloney (NY)	Schrock
Goode	Manzullo	Scott
Goodlatte	Markey	Serrano
Gordon	Masara	Shadegg
Goss	Matheson	Shaw
Graham	Matsui	Shays
Granger	McCarthy (MO)	Sherman
Graves	McCarthy (NY)	Sherwood

Shimkus	Tanner	Vitter
Shows	Tauscher	Walden
Shuster	Tauzin	Walsh
Simmons	Taylor (MS)	Wamp
Simpson	Taylor (NC)	Waters
Skeen	Terry	Watkins (OK)
Skelton	Thomas	Watson (CA)
Slaughter	Thompson (CA)	Watt (NC)
Smith (MI)	Thompson (MS)	Watts (OK)
Smith (NJ)	Thornberry	Waxman
Smith (TX)	Thune	Weiner
Smith (WA)	Thurman	Weldon (FL)
Snyder	Tiahrt	Weller
Solis	Tiberi	Wexler
Souder	Tierney	Whitfield
Spratt	Toomey	Wicker
Stark	Towns	Wilson
Stearns	Trafficant	Wolf
Stenholm	Turner	Woolsey
Strickland	Udall (CO)	Wu
Stump	Udall (NM)	Wynn
Stupak	Upton	Young (AK)
Sununu	Velazquez	Young (FL)
Sweeney	Visclosky	

NAYS—15

Duncan	Kerns	Ryan (WI)
Flake	Paul	Schaffer
Hefley	Petri	Sensenbrenner
Hostettler	Rohrabacher	Sessions
Jones (NC)	Royce	Tancred

NOT VOTING—6

Cubin	Meeks (NY)	Radanovich
Hastings (FL)	Mink	Weldon (PA)

□ 1353

So the conference report was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HASTINGS of Washington). Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the minimum time for electronic voting on two motions to suspend the rules on which the Chair has postponed further proceedings.

COMMENDING DAW AUNG SAN SUU KYI ON THE 10TH ANNIVERSARY OF HER RECEIVING THE NOBEL PEACE PRIZE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the question of suspending the rules and agreeing to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 211, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 211, as amended, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

This will be a 5 minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 420, nays 0, not voting 12, as follows:

[Roll No. 439]

YEAS—420

Abercrombie	Andrews	Baker
Ackerman	Armey	Baldacci
Aderholt	Baca	Baldwin
Akin	Bachus	Ballenger
Allen	Baird	Barcia

Barr	Everett	Lampson	Rehberg	Sherwood	Thurman	Barr	Everett	Largent
Barrett	Farr	Langevin	Reyes	Shimkus	Tiahrt	Barrett	Farr	Larsen (WA)
Bartlett	Fattah	Lantos	Reynolds	Shows	Tiberi	Bartlett	Fattah	Larson (CT)
Barton	Ferguson	Largent	Riley	Shuster	Tierney	Barton	Ferguson	Latham
Bass	Filner	Larsen (WA)	Rivers	Simmons	Toomey	Bass	Filner	LaTourette
Becerra	Flake	Larson (CT)	Rodriguez	Simpson	Towns	Becerra	Flake	Leach
Bentsen	Fletcher	Latham	Roemer	Skeen	Trafigant	Bentsen	Fletcher	Lee
Bereuter	Foley	LaTourette	Rogers (KY)	Skeltton	Turner	Bereuter	Foley	Levin
Berkley	Forbes	Leach	Rogers (MI)	Slaughter	Udall (CO)	Berkley	Forbes	Lewis (CA)
Berman	Ford	Lee	Rohrabacher	Smith (MI)	Udall (NM)	Berman	Ford	Lewis (GA)
Berry	Fossella	Levin	Ros-Lehtinen	Smith (NJ)	Upton	Berry	Fossella	Lewis (KY)
Biggert	Frelinghuysen	Lewis (CA)	Ross	Smith (TX)	Velazquez	Biggert	Frelinghuysen	Linder
Bilirakis	Frost	Lewis (GA)	Rothman	Smith (WA)	Visclosky	Bilirakis	Frost	Lipinski
Bishop	Galleghy	Lewis (KY)	Roukema	Snyder	Vitter	Bishop	Galleghy	LoBiondo
Blagojevich	Ganske	Linder	Roybal-Allard	Solis	Walden	Blagojevich	Ganske	Lofgren
Blumenauer	Gekas	Lipinski	Royce	Souder	Walsh	Blumenauer	Gekas	Lowey
Blunt	Gephardt	LoBiondo	Rush	Spratt	Wamp	Blunt	Gephardt	Lucas (KY)
Boehlert	Gibbons	Lofgren	Ryan (WI)	Stark	Waters	Boehlert	Gibbons	Lucas (OK)
Boehner	Gilchrest	Lowey	Ryun (KS)	Stearns	Watkins (OK)	Boehner	Gilchrest	Luther
Bonilla	Gillmor	Lucas (KY)	Sabo	Stenholm	Watson (CA)	Bonilla	Gillmor	Lynch
Bonior	Gilman	Lucas (OK)	Sanchez	Strickland	Watt (NC)	Bonior	Gilman	Maloney (CT)
Bono	Gonzalez	Luther	Sanders	Stump	Watts (OK)	Bono	Gonzalez	Maloney (NY)
Borski	Goode	Lynch	Sandlin	Stupak	Waxman	Borski	Goode	Manzullo
Boswell	Goodlatte	Maloney (CT)	Sawyer	Sununu	Weiner	Boswell	Goodlatte	Markey
Boucher	Gordon	Maloney (NY)	Saxton	Sweeney	Weldon (FL)	Boucher	Gordon	Mascara
Boyd	Graham	Manzullo	Schaffer	Tancred	Weller	Boyd	Graham	Matheson
Brady (PA)	Granger	Markay	Schakowsky	Tanner	Wexler	Brady (PA)	Granger	Matsui
Brady (TX)	Graves	Mascara	Schiff	Tauscher	Whitfield	Brady (TX)	Graves	McCarthy (MO)
Brown (FL)	Green (TX)	Matheson	Schrock	Tauzin	Wicker	Brown (FL)	Green (TX)	McCarthy (NY)
Brown (OH)	Green (WI)	Matsui	Scott	Taylor (MS)	Wilson	Brown (OH)	Green (WI)	McCollum
Brown (SC)	Greenwood	McCarthy (MO)	Sensenbrenner	Taylor (NC)	Wolf	Brown (SC)	Greenwood	McCrery
Bryant	Grucci	McCarthy (NY)	Serrano	Terry	Woolsey	Bryant	Grucci	McDermott
Burr	Gutierrez	McCollum	Sessions	Thomas	Wu	Burr	Gutierrez	McGovern
Burton	Gutknecht	McCrery	Shadegg	Thompson (CA)	Wynn	Burton	Gutknecht	McHugh
Buyer	Hall (OH)	McDermott	Shaw	Thompson (MS)	Young (AK)	Buyer	Hall (OH)	McInnis
Callahan	Hall (TX)	McGovern	Shays	Thornberry	Young (FL)	Callahan	Hall (TX)	McIntyre
Calvert	Hansen	McHugh	Sherman	Thune		Calvert	Hansen	McKeon
Camp	Harman	McInnis				Camp	Harman	McKinney
Cannon	Hart	McIntyre	Conyers	Goss	Pelosi	Cannon	Hart	McNulty
Cantor	Hastings (WA)	McKeon	Cubin	Hastings (FL)	Pomeroy	Cantor	Hastings (WA)	Meehan
Capito	Hayes	McKinney	Davis, Tom	Meeks (NY)	Radanovich	Capito	Hayes	Meek (FL)
Capps	Hayworth	McNulty	Frank	Mink	Weldon (PA)	Capps	Hayworth	Menendez
Capuano	Hefley	Meehan				Capuano	Hefley	Mica
Cardin	Herger	Meek (FL)				Cardin	Herger	Millender-
Carson (IN)	Hill	Menendez				Carson (IN)	Hilleary	McDonald
Carson (OK)	Hilleary	Mica				Carson (OK)	Hilliard	Miller, Dan
Castle	Hilliard	Millender-				Castle	Hinchey	Miller, Gary
Chabot	Hinchey	McDonald				Chabot	Hinojosa	Miller, George
Chambliss	Hinojosa	Miller, Dan				Chambliss	Hobson	Miller, Jeff
Clay	Hobson	Miller, Gary				Clay	Hoefel	Mollohan
Clayton	Hoefel	Miller, George				Clayton	Hoekstra	Moore
Clement	Hoekstra	Miller, Jeff				Clement	Holden	Moran (KS)
Clyburn	Holden	Mollohan				Clyburn	Holt	Moran (VA)
Coble	Holt	Moore				Coble	Honda	Morella
Collins	Honda	Moran (KS)				Collins	Hooley	Murtha
Combest	Hooley	Moran (VA)				Combest	Horn	Myrick
Condit	Horn	Morella				Condit	Hostettler	Nadler
Cooksey	Hostettler	Murtha				Cooksey	Houghton	Napolitano
Costello	Houghton	Myrick				Costello	Hoyer	Neal
Cox	Hoyer	Nadler				Cox	Hulshof	Nethercutt
Coyne	Hulshof	Napolitano				Coyne	Hunter	Ney
Cramer	Hunter	Neal				Cramer	Hyde	Northup
Crane	Hyde	Nethercutt				Crane	Inlee	Norwood
Crenshaw	Inlee	Ney				Crane	Isakson	Nussle
Crowley	Isakson	Northup				Crenshaw	Israel	Oberstar
Culberson	Israel	Norwood				Crowley	Issa	Obey
Cummings	Issa	Nussle				Culberson	Istook	Olver
Cunningham	Istook	Oberstar				Cummings	Jackson (IL)	Ortiz
Davis (CA)	Jackson (IL)	Obey				Cunningham	Jackson-Lee	Osborne
Davis (FL)	Jackson-Lee	Olver				Davis (CA)	(TX)	Ose
Davis (IL)	(TX)	Ortiz				Davis (FL)	Jefferson	Otter
Davis, Jo Ann	Jefferson	Osborne				Davis (IL)	Jenkins	Owens
Deal	Jenkins	Ose				Deal	John	Oxley
DeFazio	John	Otter				DeFazio	Johnson (CT)	Pallone
DeGette	Johnson (CT)	Owens				DeGette	Johnson (IL)	Pascrell
Delahunt	Johnson (IL)	Oxley				Delahunt	Johnson, E. B.	Pastor
DeLauro	Johnson, E. B.	Pallone				DeLauro	Johnson, Sam	Paul
DeLay	Johnson, Sam	Pascrell				DeLay	Jones (NC)	Payne
DeMint	Jones (NC)	Pastor				DeMint	Jones (OH)	Pence
Deutsch	Jones (OH)	Paul				Deutsch	Kanjorski	Peterson (MN)
Diaz-Balart	Kanjorski	Payne				Diaz-Balart	Kaptur	Peterson (PA)
Dicks	Kaptur	Pence				Dicks	Keller	Petri
Dingell	Keller	Peterson (MN)				Dingell	Kelly	Phelps
Doggett	Kelly	Peterson (PA)				Doggett	Kennedy (MN)	Pickering
Dooley	Kennedy (MN)	Petri				Dooley	Kennedy (RI)	Pitts
Doolittle	Kennedy (RI)	Phelps				Doolittle	Kerns	Platts
Doyle	Kerns	Pickering				Doyle	Kildee	Pombo
Dreier	Kildee	Pitts				Dreier	Kilpatrick	Pomeroy
Duncan	Kilpatrick	Platts				Duncan	Kind (WI)	Portman
Dunn	Kind (WI)	Pombo				Dunn	King (NY)	Price (NC)
Edwards	King (NY)	Portman				Edwards	Kingston	Pryce (OH)
Ehlers	Kingston	Price (NC)				Ehlers	Kirk	Putnam
Ehrlich	Kirk	Pryce (OH)				Ehrlich	Kleczka	Quinn
Emerson	Kleczka	Putnam				Emerson	Kucinich	Radanovich
Engel	Knollenberg	Quinn				Engel	LaFalce	Rahall
English	Kolbe	Rahall				English	LaHood	Ramstad
Eshoo	Kucinich	Ramstad				Eshoo	Lampson	Rangel
Etheridge	LaFalce	Rangel				Etheridge	Langevin	Regula
Evans	LaHood	Regula				Evans	Lantos	Rehberg

NOT VOTING—12

□ 1402

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the concurrent resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SENSE OF CONGRESS THAT MEN AND WOMEN OF UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE HAVE DONE AN OUTSTANDING JOB OF DELIVERING THE MAIL DURING THIS TIME OF NATIONAL EMERGENCY

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HASTINGS of Washington). The unfinished business is the question of suspending the rules and agreeing to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 257, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. MCHUGH) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 257, as amended, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 418, nays 0, not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 440]

YEAS—418

Abercrombie	Andrews	Baker
Ackerman	Armey	Baldacci
Aderholt	Baca	Baldwin
Akin	Bachus	Ballenger
Allen	Baird	Barcia

Reyes	Sherwood	Thune
Reynolds	Shimkus	Thurman
Riley	Shows	Tiahrt
Rivers	Shuster	Tiberi
Rodriguez	Simmons	Tierney
Roemer	Simpson	Toomey
Rogers (KY)	Skeen	Towns
Rogers (MI)	Skelton	Traficant
Rohrabacher	Slaughter	Turner
Ros-Lehtinen	Smith (MI)	Udall (CO)
Ross	Smith (NJ)	Udall (NM)
Rothman	Smith (TX)	Upton
Roukema	Smith (WA)	Velazquez
Roybal-Allard	Snyder	Visclosky
Royce	Solis	Vitter
Rush	Souder	Walden
Ryan (WI)	Spratt	Walsh
Ryun (KS)	Stark	Wamp
Sabo	Stearns	Waters
Sanchez	Stenholm	Watkins (OK)
Sanders	Strickland	Watson (CA)
Sandlin	Stump	Watt (NC)
Sawyer	Stupak	Watts (OK)
Saxton	Sununu	Waxman
Schaffer	Sweeney	Weiner
Schakowsky	Tancredo	Weldon (FL)
Schiff	Tanner	Weller
Schrock	Tauscher	Wexler
Scott	Tauzin	Whitfield
Sensenbrenner	Taylor (MS)	Wicker
Serrano	Taylor (NC)	Wilson
Sessions	Terry	Wolf
Shadegg	Thomas	Woolsey
Shaw	Thompson (CA)	Wynn
Shays	Thompson (MS)	Young (AK)
Sherman	Thornberry	Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—14

Cubin	Hastings (FL)	Mink
Davis, Jo Ann	Hill	Pelosi
Davis, Tom	Knollenberg	Weldon (PA)
Frank	Kolbe	Wu
Goss	Meeks (NY)	

□ 1412

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the concurrent resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The title was amended so as to read: "Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the men and women of the United States Postal Service have done an outstanding job of collecting, processing, sorting, and delivering the mail during this time of national emergency."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Speaker, earlier today, I was on the House Floor but inadvertently failed to vote during passage of H. Con. Res. 257. Had I voted, I would have voted "yea."

□ 1415

PAYING TRIBUTE TO THE LIFE OF FORMER CONGRESSMAN ROBERT ECKHARDT

(Mr. GREEN of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring the news that former Member of Congress Robert "Bob" Eckhardt passed away yesterday in Austin, Texas. He was 88 years old, and is survived by three daughters.

Bob Eckhardt actually was in District 8 from Texas, which is now represented by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BRADY), but I represent most of the population in the geographic area

that in the 1970s was part of Congressional District 8.

Bob Eckhardt served in the U.S. House of Representatives from 1967 to 1981, representing the Eighth Congressional District. He was born in Austin, Texas, and he graduated from the University of Texas Law School, served in the Army Air Corps during World War II, and prior to his election to Congress he served in the Texas House of Representatives.

I can say it best, I guess, with quoting the Houston Chronicle editorial in this morning's paper about Bob Eckhardt:

"Known in Congress as a serious scholar and a fervent ideologue, Eckhardt immersed himself and associates in complicated formulas and details that made him a master of the legislative process. Articulate and loquacious, irreverent and eccentric, Eckhardt customarily traveled by bicycle wearing his trademark bow tie, white suit and Panama hat, even years after he left Congress. He could incorporate a quote from Shakespeare or the Constitution in almost any debate. . .

"His anti-pollution initiatives for air and water sometimes chafed the oil and chemical business," industries in the district I now represent. "The toxic Substance Control Act, a landmark for occupational health and safety, was one of his proudest achievements."

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in expressing our sincere condolences to the family of Congressman Robert "Bob" Eckhardt, and we pay tribute to his very distinguished life.

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GREEN of Texas. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, I was very distressed to hear about the passing of our former colleague, Bob Eckhardt. I am probably one of the few Members today serving that served at the same time with him.

He was a member of the Committee on Commerce. I must say he was a unique Member. He was a scholar, a man of enormous integrity, an expert in areas like the War Powers Act and the energy issues. He was a man you could always go to and get a clear-headed point of view. He was very, very thoughtful and highly regarded. He was eccentric, which made him even more beloved by those of us who knew him.

I want to join the gentleman in extending my condolences to his family, and my regrets to the people of Texas and to the House of Representatives and the American people for our loss of Bob Eckhardt.

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from California. I know the gentleman served with him. I was a State Representative in the seventies when he was my Member of Congress.

He was a man of integrity, honor, commitment, and service. He was a great man who gave himself selflessly for the betterment of others.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SHIMKUS). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2001, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

B-1B LANCER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from South Dakota (Mr. THUNE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. THUNE. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to see the progress we are making in the war in Afghanistan and the turn it has taken for the better in the last week. We have seen cities like Mazar-e Sharif and Kabul and Kandahar perhaps falling, and systematically the resistance is moving forward. We are making progress.

I believe there is no reason other than the success of the concentrated bombing campaign, which has been led by Colonel Ed Rice, the 28th Air Expeditionary Wing commander and the commander at Ellsworth Air Force Base in South Dakota.

The reason we have met with such considerable success over there is due to the air power we have been able to project. The B-1B Lancer is a huge part of that success.

Mr. Speaker, I would simply note for the RECORD that the B-1 bomber brings a tremendous number of assets and attributes to the campaign. It is the only supersonic bomber in the Air Force. The speed that it travels at allows it to integrate seamlessly into huge fighter strike packages.

In terms of range, the large fuel load allows it to fly from great distances and loiter for hours over the battlefield.

It is flexible. It can carry a wide variety of munitions. It can carry more weapons than any other aircraft in the Air Force inventory.

Its lethality: The B-1 has the largest payload of any U.S. bomber. It is the monster truck of the U.S. bomber fleet.

Its ability to deliver a large number of weapons is what makes it so valuable to warfighting. It can carry 84 500-pound "dumb" bombs and 24 2,000-pound precision munitions.

A single B-1 flying just one combat mission over Afghanistan is able to destroy 24 different targets. That is economy of force. Because of the B-1s' huge payload, fewer combat aircraft had to go into harm's way during this war on terrorism.

Mr. Speaker, the B-1 has had a remarkable combat history: In Desert Fox, its combat debut in Iraq in 1999, with the Allied force there and the effort that went forward. The B-1 created an unparalleled record in Kosovo that may be unsurpassed in history, in which it completed 100 of 100 combat

missions and took off on time 100 percent of the time. Just seven B-1s dropped 20 percent of the bombs, over 2½ million pounds of munitions, during that conflict.

Now, currently in Enduring Freedom in Afghanistan, B-1s are currently flying a large percentage of the bomber missions in Afghanistan and have destroyed a large percentage of the total targets. B-1s are dropping precision weapons and carpet bombing Taliban strongholds on a continuous basis. Mr. Speaker, the B-1 is playing a huge and important role in the war.

I would be remiss, too, Mr. Speaker, if I did not acknowledge the folks from South Dakota and my home State from Ellsworth Air Force Base who are doing a remarkable job in Afghanistan.

Ellsworth Air Force Base has deployed a large number of air crew members, maintenance, and support personnel to support the war on terrorism. South Dakota soldiers and airmen prepare meals and load bombs. Airmen from South Dakota put themselves in harm's way.

The Ellsworth Air Force commander, as I said earlier, Colonel Rice, commands all B-1 and B-52 operations over Afghanistan. In the war on terrorism, the men and women of Ellsworth Air Force Base, South Dakota, have shouldered a huge responsibility in an effort to make America safe against the evil that lurks in terrorist camps and caves throughout the world.

Air Force B-2, B-1, and B-52 bombers flew about 10 percent of the combat missions over Afghanistan, but dropped more than 80 percent of the tonnage expended, hitting 70 percent of the aim points identified, and damaged or destroyed about three-quarters of all the targets in this operation.

Mr. Speaker, today I would like to pay special tribute to the folks from South Dakota and Ellsworth Air Force Base, and to Commander Ed Rice, for the tremendous effort those folks have played in leading us to the successes we are seeing and the progress we are making in winning the war on terrorism.

I would also acknowledge the important role that the B-1 bomber has played in this very important mission. We would not be where we are today, Mr. Speaker, were the B-1 not the workhorse in Afghanistan.

I believe it is significant in light of the discussions we are currently having about military strategy and force structure as we head into the future that the B-1 bomber, in its role in Afghanistan, that we acknowledge the tremendous success, the tremendous assets and attributes that this particular plane and weapons systems is able to possess and bring to our military arsenal, and our ability to protect America and to keep it safe in this new century against the evils of terrorism and other threats that may be projected against the United States.

Mr. Speaker, today I would simply close by, again, acknowledging the men

and women at Ellsworth Air Force Base, 28th Bomber Wing, and the B-1 as the workhorse of the bomber fleet we are using to win the war in Afghanistan.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE FAILS TO MEET TODAY TO FINISH WORK ON AIRLINE SECURITY LEGISLATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. DEFAZIO) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I was shocked to find out that the conferees on the House aviation security package have just canceled the conference at the behest of the House leadership for today.

That is extraordinary to me. It has been more than 2 months since the terrorist attacks, nearly 1 month since the Senate passed a bill 100 to 0, and next week is Thanksgiving, the busiest travel weekend of the year, at least historically in terms of aviation, although concerns about the system might crimp that a bit this year.

Yet, the conferees did not manage to work over the weekend. The conferees met yesterday for an hour and a half and did not manage to work late into the night. Today the conference is canceled. We hear that the Republicans are going to caucus with the White House but not include Democrats in the discussions. It sounds a little bit like a formula for disaster.

What is the system that they are defending? Here is the system that the Republican leadership is defending.

At Boston, part of a concourse, and this is yesterday, at Logan Airport was evacuated. Five hundred passengers were rescreened after an exit door was left unattended by the private security firm.

Chicago: A gentleman who boarded a flight in Miami was just randomly rechecked boarding a flight to Hong Kong in Chicago, having gone through screening, private screening, in Miami, and was found to have large cutting implements in his luggage; apparently innocent, he is a chef, but these are not allowed on the plane. We cannot even take our cuticle scissors. Yesterday he had something that more resembled meat cleavers.

Of course, there have been 24 major security violations prior to yesterday, and we are up to 26. Basically, they get about a 50 percent batting average; that is, every other day it seems like there are no known major security breaches in the screening system. However, before September 11, the private screening companies, over the last 5 years, averaged one security breach a day that was serious enough to be prosecuted or fined, one a day.

This is the largest private security firm in the United States of America, Argenbright Security, owned by Securicor of Europe. They have some problems. They were found last year to

have committed felony criminal offenses. They had hired and maintained known felons on staff and falsified documents to the Federal Government.

Of course, they provide security at the largest airport in Texas, and they are being very ably defended by the majority whip and the majority leader: Let us keep these people in business, they are doing such a great job.

Guess what: They were just found to have violated their probation which they were put on last year for their criminal violations, and their probation has been extended another 5 years.

They are saying, well, we will more closely supervise people. What provides closer supervision than probation? I guess if we started putting the CEOs in jail maybe we would get their attention. But right now I think that is the closest supervision they can provide, yet we are delaying the conference, delaying the bill, to defend the right of these pathetically failing companies to stay in business.

They say, well, we will have very strict Federal standards. We will set wages and benefits. The Federal Government will train the people, the Federal Government will supervise the people. They will be put in uniforms that look like Federal uniforms, but they will not be Federal uniforms. They will be made faux deputies; they will be deputized by the Federal Government but given no powers, and they will be given badges that look like Federal badges. They are going to do all of that.

What is the role left for these failing private security companies except to collect their ill-gotten gains, their profits? We will end up with more supervisors under that system because of all the promises they have had to make.

They say, we know it does not work very well, so we will put Federal supervisors at every screening point. We will put Federal supervisors at every conveyor belt. We will put Federal supervisors at every boarding gate.

By the time the Republicans finish defending the failing private security firms, they have created a Rube Goldberg that is twice as big as the Federal system would be if the solution had been adopted as was adopted 100 to 0 by the United States Senate more than a month ago.

But we cannot agree on that, and today we cannot even meet to discuss it. Last weekend they did not have time to stay in town and discuss it. Thanksgiving is looming very near in the future. They talk about not delivering a turkey bill. I will tell the Members what, the biggest turkey or the biggest bad April fool, out of date, will be if we do not give the American people a robust overhaul of this system before the busiest travel weekend of the year.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SHIMKUS). Under a previous order of the

House, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. SOUDER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. SOUDER addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

HONOR THE FALLEN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Virginia (Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I began last week with the help of my colleagues to read a growing list of over 3,000 individuals who perished on September 11, 2001. This list, provided by the Congressional Research Service, includes the names of many of the victims of the recent horrific attacks on our great Nation.

I stand before this House to pay my respects to our fallen brothers and sisters; and I ask my colleagues again to join me today, and for as many days as it takes, in this ongoing effort to honor those individuals who lost their lives or are still missing.

Elena Ledesma; Alexis Leduc; Daniel John Lee; Dong Lee; Richard Y.C. Lee; Juanita Lee; Lorraine Lee; Myung-woo Lee; Yang-Der Lee; Kathryn Blair Lee; David Shufee Lee; Hyun-joon Paul Lee; Jong-min Lee; Stuart Soo-Jin Lee; Gary H. Lee; Stephen Lefkowitz; Adriana Legro; Edward J. Lehman; Eric Andrew Lehrfeld; David Ralph Leistman; David Prudencio Lemagne; Joseph A. Lenihan; John Joseph Lennon, Jr.; John Robinson Lenoir; Jorge Luis Leon; Matthew G. Leonard; Michael Lepore; Charles A. Lesperance; Jeffrey Earle LeVeen; John Dennis Levi; Neil D. Levin; Alisha Caren Levin; Robert M. Bob Levine; Shai Levinhar; Daniel C. Lewin; Jennifer Lewis; Kenneth Lewis; Adam J. Lewis; Margaret S. Lewis; Ye Wei Liang; Daniel F. Libretti; Ralph M. Licciardi; Edward Lichtschein; Steven B. Lillianthal; Carlos R. Lillo; Craig Lilore; Arnold A. Lim; Darya Lin; Weirong Lin; Tomas Gallegos Linares; Nickie Lindo; Thomas B. Linehan, Jr.; Robert T. Linnane; Alan Linton; Diane T. Lipari; Kenneth P. Lira; Francisco Liriano; Lorraine Lisi; Vincent M. Litto; Ming-Hao Liu; Joseph Livera; Alexandru Liviu; Nancy Liz.

Mr. Speaker, this is by no means the entire list, but I thank my colleagues who have already joined me in reading these names and putting them in our RECORD, and I ask my other colleagues to continue to step forward and to read these names, that we may write them down in the history books so they will be remembered as people, as family members, as opposed to numbers.

DENOUNCING THE TREATMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN AFGHANISTAN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from California (Ms.

MILLENDER-MCDONALD) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD. Mr. Speaker, again I rise to express my outrage to the American people about the brutal treatment directed against women and children by the Taliban regime.

The Women's Caucus, on which I serve as one of its Chairs, had the privilege of meeting with Defense Secretary Rumsfeld, Assistant Secretary Wolfowitz, and Tori Clarke, the assistant Deputy Secretary for public affairs at the Pentagon on Thursday to discuss the war on terrorism.

As the women of this House expressed their concern for the women and children of Afghanistan, we were at ease to know that our administration supports our concerns 110 percent. We have vowed to work with the Secretary to ensure that women and children are benefactors of any aid packages to the region and that any attempts to return prosperity to Afghanistan includes the input of women-led NGOs and the Afghani people.

We also discussed the importance of informing the American people about how ridiculous the Taliban truly is. In order to do that, we must continue to bring attention to their treatment of women and children in the region.

Tonight I will focus on the children of Afghanistan, defenseless victims in this web of persecution. In addition to women, children have also been denied their most basic rights to health, education, family life, and all too often have themselves been targets.

Mr. Speaker, in addition, an increasing number of Afghan children are being drawn into war by the ruling Taliban. However, things have changed this week and we are hopeful for the better.

My heart goes out to the children of Afghanistan who will be left with the scars and mental anguish of having watched their mothers being beaten in the streets or executed. Sadly, Afghani children face more hardship than simply witnessing the abuse of their mothers.

The United Nations estimates that 2 million Afghan children are either refugees living in overcrowded shelters in neighboring countries or are internally displaced. About 25 percent of children inside Afghanistan die before age 5 years of diseases that could be cured by commonly-available medicine. This is as a result of women being denied or not receiving proper health care for themselves or their children.

The question must also be raised about who is carrying for the over-1 million orphaned children of Afghanistan. Already an extremely poor country and a poor nation, Afghanistan is experiencing its worst drought in living memory. The Afghan people are desperate for food, medicine, and shelter. With harsh Afghan winter coming on, the prices will only get worst.

Experts estimate that Afghanistan needs 1,500 tons of food relief daily. So

far, the United States has only dropped about 1 percent of that need. Approximately 1.7 million children are at risk this winter from freezing and starvation. A significant increase in food, shelter, education and health care services is necessary to ward off starvation, disease and death.

We must ensure that more aid is directed to the region and increased donations are directed to the U.N. funds so that children in this war-torn nation can receive assistance before the harsh winter sets in.

Reports of children being recruited by the Taliban is also very disturbing. These reports indicate that there has been increased recruitment of children to perform service. I have witnessed horrific displays of young boys on the battle front who appear barely in their teens carrying assault rifles and even rocket-propelled grenade launches on television. We must continue to uphold efforts to stop this practice.

Mr. Speaker, I applaud the administration's commitment to the women and children of Afghanistan; and the Women's Caucus looks forward to working closely with Secretary Rumsfeld to ensure dramatic increases in the United States' efforts to provide long-term humanitarian assistance.

As I have said each time I have come to this floor to address this issue, I stand in full support of providing direct funding to Afghan women-led organizations like the Revolutionary Association of the Women of Afghanistan, which is RAWA, to ensure that the primary benefactors are women and children. If we are to have durable peace in Afghanistan, it is important, Mr. Speaker, to provide hope and rehabilitation to the Afghani children and youth in order to make them a constructive force for the rebuilding of their country.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 2269, RETIREMENT SECURITY ADVISE ACT OF 2001

Ms. PRYCE of Ohio, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 107-289) on the resolution (H. Res. 288) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2269) to amend title I of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 and the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to promote the provision of retirement investment advice to workers managing their retirement income assets, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

REPUBLICAN POSITION ON AIRLINE SECURITY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. FOLEY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, there have been some troubling comments made by our colleagues relative to the Republican position on airline security.

There have been many comments made that we somehow do not treat this urgent matter with the due diligence that it deserves; and I want to underscore, as chairman of the Travel and Tourism Caucus, the co-chairman along with the gentleman from California (Mr. FARR), that we take this very seriously; and I want to also underscore as a Floridian, tourism is our number one enterprise in our State.

It seems like we are all bickering over a potential whether we should hire 28,000-some workers and whether those workers be part of the Federal system. Let me suggest to my colleagues that under the Republican version of the bill that is languishing in the other body for failure to compromise on some other positions, we suggest that we could do a blending at the discretion of the President and the Transportation Secretary, former Democratic Chairman Norman Mineta, that we look to see what is most appropriate for securing the terminals at our airports throughout our Nation.

Let me ask anybody who has owned a business or hired people before how long it takes to do background and training to get a workforce ready. Multiply that by 28,000 individuals, and my colleagues will see the complexity of the problem. It may not be a big problem for LaGuardia or JFK or Washington Reagan National or John Wayne and some of the larger airports in our country; but think of some of the smaller regional and rural airports where we must man that same security checkpoint.

Every Republican supports strict Federal rules and regulations. Every Republican is not satisfied with the status quo. Those that have accused us of somehow trying to be supportive of the current contract holders of this service are absolutely unequivocally wrong. In my case in Palm Beach County, I would love for the President of the United States and Mr. Mineta to contract with the Palm Beach County Sheriff's Department professional law enforcement officers, members of the Police Benevolent Association Union or Fraternal Order of Police Union, allow them to be contracted with to be on-site security screeners for our airports.

We can do that in a matter of 72 hours, deploying those people to that important checkpoint. That is what the flexibility provides the President the right to do; but under their version, it cannot be done that way.

We may hire 28,000 people ultimately, who knows. We will continue to negotiate and try and prevail in the opinion which we believe is the correct one, that we have a blending of responsibilities; but if we do not secure the entirety of the airport system, including those who work at the ramps, those who load the luggage, those who bring in the food carts, or those who clean the planes, we will have left a gaping hole in the security of our airplanes and our airports.

I applaud everyone in this Chamber who has worked hard on trying to get an aviation safety bill passed. I regret some are using false rhetoric in describing our leadership and others as not caring about public safety. I take umbrage and challenge those types of statements because they are absolutely, factually incorrect. We want safety. We want security. We prioritized these issues. We will not back away from these issues; but when my colleagues use one little political call that by hiring these 28,000 we have ensured some degree of safety, we are misleading people because it will take far too long, potentially 3 to 5 years, to even get this workforce up and running, and that in fact does not bring security to date. Our bill does.

I urge the other body to act. I urge them to compromise. I look forward to a bill for the President to sign and returning safety to our skies.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Georgia (Ms. MCKINNEY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. MCKINNEY addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. DAVIS of Illinois addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

CONGRATULATIONS TO CYNTHIA PLASCENCIA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GREEN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

RESPONSE TO REPUBLICAN'S POSITION ON AIRLINE SECURITY

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I will respond to my colleague from the other side of the aisle. I am not here for that purpose, but just to say that it took 3 weeks to get a bill on the floor of the House, and we were in a parliamentary situation where we did not have any choice but to try to keep it out of conference committee. We lost and so it is still in conference committee. It is almost 2 weeks now since it went in there.

I do not necessarily think they all ought to be federalized either, but I think we should have moved on it a month ago, and we are not in charge. The Republicans are. And it took 3 weeks to get a bill on the floor of the House.

Let me get back to what I really wanted to talk about, Mr. Speaker.

This last week, last Monday on Veterans' Day, our holiday, I had a chance to go to one of our middle schools in my district, Burbank Middle School, and I rise to congratulate a young Burbank Middle School constituent, Cyn-

thia Plascencia, for winning the Burbank Middle School essay contest on why tobacco is not for her. This contest is sponsored by the Texas Department of Health; and it is called A Week Without Tobacco or, in Spanish, *Semana Sin Tobacco*. I would like to submit a copy of Cynthia's essay for the RECORD.

Cynthia's essay gets to the real reasons why she does not smoke and why she does not want to let anything come between her and her dreams. Cynthia is not swayed by statistics, but I think I need to mention just a few because they highlight just what we are up against.

TOBACCO: WHY IT'S NOT FOR ME

Tobacco. A pleasant get away for some people, a disgusting habit for others. Now most 13 year old nerds, ahem, I mean, kids would argue that tobacco is bad. I'm cool with that, but when they are asked why it's bad, some would probably respond, "Uh, I dunno. My dad told me it was." At least to me that isn't enough evidence to argue with. But I am not one of those kids who sit there and say, "Well, 14,000,000 people die every day of lung cancer. 7,000,000 die every hour. 100,000 die every minute." That may be more evidence, but statistics isn't going to stop a 14 year old from smoking a cigarette. There's more to it than that. Enter my mind, and learn about what goes on in a kid's head; what we think, what we know, what we are. After all, no one knows what a kid thinks, but a kid.

Maybe the main reason why I don't smoke is because of my family. Everyone thinks they should look out for number 1, but with me it's never been like that. My family has always been my main priority. I needed guidance, it came from my family. I needed family support, it came from my family. I needed money—Well you get the point. My family comes first, and I would never do anything that would disappoint them. By smoking I would make myself feel great for, what, 5 minutes. Then what? Mood swings, head aches, smelly breath, yellow teeth, asthma, and by the time you realize the mistake you've made, it's too late. You're at the end of your rope. And I think the biggest devastation for me is seeing my parents mourn the death of their daughter. It pains me to see my family suffer. And for what? A cigarette? It's not worth it.

My education. A biggie in my life. At times a burden, but it's all right. It's important that I finish my education and get a good career. You see, I come from a big family. I have about 19 cousins. All of my cousins that are older than me, and my brother, haven't succeeded in life. Either they don't have the economic support, or they just don't want to do anything with their lives. There's seven of them. What about the other 11? Who is going to be their role model? In the end I am the one they're going to look up to. And if tobacco ever got involved in my life, I don't think I would be able to carry out my purpose. No one in my family has graduated high school with honor. And I'm not going to let tobacco stop me from being the first.

Now, I see that I have to be my own person. I'm not my brother. I'm not my father. I am me. If I smoked, I would be less than what I am. And I've never demeaned myself for anyone, or for anything. So, I guess what I'm trying to prove is that tobacco is not going to stop me from the best. And I don't need statistics to tell me that.

□ 1445

Forty-seven million American adults are smokers. Ninety percent of them

started smoking before they were 18. Three thousand teenagers will become regular smokers each day. So when we finish this day, we can count 3,000 more young people that will become smokers. Already this year more than 1 million kids, a million children, have become smokers. Three hundred forty thousand of those kids will die as a result of becoming smokers.

Mr. Speaker, to look at these numbers, one would think we would never be able to win the battle against this dangerous and deadly habit. But I believe that Cynthia Plascencia and her friends are smarter than that. They know smoking not only causes them to have bad breath, stained teeth, and smelly clothes, they know it interferes with them achieving their dreams. They know they will not be able to reach for the stars if they have to be hooked up to a respirator. They know that cancer, heart disease, stroke and asthma will not help them reach their goals. They know they will never meet their athletic goals if they cannot catch their breath. And they know they will not do well in school if they cannot concentrate.

After reading Cynthia's essay, I believe that teenagers today, when armed with the right information, will know better than to start smoking.

We have learned that there are programs that work. Study after study have proven that anti-smoking education campaigns significantly reduce tobacco use among kids. Community-based programs, public education, school-based programs, assistance for smokers who want to quit, enforcement of youth access laws are all important components of an anti-smoking campaign. But most importantly, we must get to the children before they start smoking. We need to work to see that all students, like Cynthia Plascencia, know that it is just not worth it to start smoking.

Cynthia is an example of the culture we must create in our children, where it is not cool to smoke. Because kids see friends, family, and movie stars smoking, they think it is a way to gain social acceptance. If that myth disappears, kids will be less tempted to start smoking.

Everyone must realize that smoking is like crack or heroin, it is addictive and it will take a person's life at a much earlier age.

Mr. Speaker, tomorrow is the Great American Smokeout. Millions of Americans will stop smoking for the day. Let us hope that they take it a step further and give up smoking for life.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS ASSOCIATED WITH SEPTEMBER 11 EVENTS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SHIMKUS). Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I have often risen to this floor

over the last couple of weeks and spoken about the unfinished business of this House, and I again rise to my feet.

Let me, first of all, make a very brief comment about airline security. We had a deal, Mr. Speaker. We had a bill passed by 101 in the other body. We had the opportunity in this House to likewise pass that bill and immediately place it on the President's desk. The Republican majority chose not to do that, causing a conference and causing delay.

In the course of that delay, an individual went into O'Hare Airport with seven knives, a stun gun, and pepper spray. Now, I have legislation that I will be offering that criminalizes the carrying of knives and instruments of danger on airplanes, but I would much rather be passing a comprehensive airline security bill, and I hope we will do that.

I offer that in the spirit of bipartisanship and I offer that in the spirit of the voice of the American people. I have heard their voices, and I think their voices sing the same refrain: Help us protect ourselves and help us protect those who travel the airlines of America and around the world.

I also feel compelled to come to this floor to acknowledge the needs of two young women, Dayna Curry, who celebrated her birthday while incarcerated in an Afghanistan jail, and Heather Mercer, 24, both of them from the State of Texas. Let me thank their Congressperson, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. EDWARDS), for his untiring efforts on their behalf.

I rise today as a mother, as the Chair of the Congressional Children's Caucus, as a woman, to ask whether or not these young ladies have been forgotten along with the other detainees. We now find out that with the Taliban they have been absconded off to the southern part of Afghanistan. We do not know where they are. We are told by Afghanistan detention center guards that they were nice young women; that they were taken away in the dark of night; that we do not know where they are. We believe they may be going off to a southern city.

We understand the conditions they were living in were none to be proud of. There was no four star and five star hotel. We understand that they tried to stay positive by singing songs and praying. We understand that they do not separate from each other. They are two Americans, I think there is a total of eight, and they are united.

We also understand that family members have not been able to talk with them; that they have not been able to meet with outside officials since their lawyers' last visit in late October. Who amongst us, Mr. Speaker, would tolerate that here in the United States or accept that?

These young women cannot be forgotten. And even though there may be some inner workings, some negotiation, I think the voice of the United States should be strong: We want our

hostages returned. We want these young women returned. These young women were not violating any laws other than merciful efforts to help people to have a better life.

The Taliban should be challenged. Yes, they may be running away, the Northern Alliance may be victorious, they may be in Kabul, but we must stand up for these young women. I am looking to the State Department to begin to ask the hard questions about these young women, and I want to join with my colleague, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. EDWARDS), to demand for their release, but also for a voice of the United States, the kind of voice we had with the hostages in Iran.

Let us have a voice as we parallel to fight terrorism and to fight against the Taliban. Have them give our people back and let our voices be loud.

Mr. Speaker, let me briefly thank the gentlewoman from Virginia (Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS) for what she has been doing in acknowledging those who lost their lives on September 11, 2001. As I begin to call their names, and I may not be able to conclude it, but I want to call their names and ask apologies of their families if I mispronounce them:

Harold Lizcano, Martin Lizzul, George Llanes, Elizabeth Claire "Beth" Logler, Catherine Lisa LoGuidice, Jerome Lohez, Michael Lomax, Stephen V. Long, Laura M. Longing, Salvatore Lopes, David Lopez, Maclovio "Joe" Lopez, George Lopez, Manuel "Manny" L. Lopez, Leobarbo Lopez, Daniel Lopez, Israel P. Lopez, Luis M. Lopez, Chet Louie, Stuart Seid Louis, Joseph Lovero, Sara Low, Michael W. Lowe, Garry Lozier, John Peter Lozowsky, Charles Peter Lucania, Edward "Ted" Hobbs Luckett, II, Mark G. Ludvigsen, Lee Charles Ludwig, Sean Thomas Lugano, Daniel Lugo, Jin Lui, Marie Lukas, William Lum, Jr., Michael P. Lunden, Christopher Lunder, Anthony Luparello, Gary Lutnick, Linda Luzzicone, Alexander Lygin, CeeCee Lyles, and Lyn Corea Gray.

They are all people. They lost their lives on September 11, 2001. It is the challenge of this House to pay tribute to them in the works we do and also to bring our hostages home.

TRIBUTE TO BENNY H. POTTER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATSON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. WATSON of California. Mr. Speaker, Veterans Day, a few days ago, was very significant to someone in my district. I want to pay tribute to Benny H. Potter, a resident of the West Adams community in Los Angeles. He lived there for a decade, and was a veteran of the Second World War. He passed away recently. He was greatly loved and respected by all in the community who knew him.

Mr. Benny, or Uncle Benny as he was affectionately called, was born on August 21, 1919, in Albuquerque, New Mexico. His family migrated to Los Angeles in 1925. During World War II, he was assigned to the 10th Cavalry Division, which sent him to North Africa to serve under General George Patton. He later served in Italy and Germany and had the honor of marching in the V-E Day Parade in Paris, France.

Mr. Potter served his country with distinction. His family recently received a letter of commendation from the President of the United States for his distinguished service. He received four decorations for his service: The American Campaign Medal, the European-African-Middle Eastern Campaign Medal, the Good Conduct Medal, and the Victory Medal.

At Mr. Potter's memorial service, four generations of relatives spoke. Two generations still live in the West Adams area. Numerous friends and neighbors saluted him with songs and words of praise, and I promised to give him the flag in his memory that I received after I served as Ambassador to Micronesia because he so well represented our country and our family abroad.

At 81 years of age, Benny Potter was still the neighborhood gardener and handyman. He would bring magazines to elderly neighbors and was always ready with uplifting stories or sage advice for everyday problems. Mr. Potter was also the hub of an informal neighborhood news network. One neighbor described him by saying simply: "He was the best. He was CNN, the Sports Channel, the Weather Bureau, and he was my friend."

On this Veterans Day past, I think we should look back on all the contributions of our veterans, as we will be looking forward on those who have fought in this most recent war in Afghanistan. Veterans like Benny Potter risked their lives to protect our country and their communities. But once back home, his contributions continued.

Benny H. Potter, a man who never met a stranger, leaves a legacy of which we all may be proud, and he made us so much better. He serves as a shining example of the spirit which drove our veterans to serve their communities in both war and peace and the spirit with which many of our young men and women will be coming back from fighting in a country so far away that they really did not know where it was on the map. This is a tribute to that kind of spirit that honors our country and makes us the greatest country in the world.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mrs. CLAYTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mrs. CLAYTON addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. KAPTUR addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. SCOTT addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

PEDIATRIC EXCLUSIVITY BILL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. STUPAK) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge Members to vote against H.R. 2887, the Pediatric Exclusivity bill, as it will appear on the suspension calendar tomorrow. It has a number of controversial provisions.

First approved in 1997, pediatric exclusivity granted the drug companies an extension of 6 months under patents if they would provide a study to determine if the drug was beneficial to young people. The FDA invites drug companies to do a study on what effect the drug may have on young people. Upon completion of the study, the FDA then grants a pediatric exclusivity to the drug, which the drug companies then use as a marketing tool to promote and increase drug sales.

The grant of pediatric exclusivity takes place after the drug company study is completed, without anyone knowing what the study says about the safety, the effectiveness, or the dosage requirement for young people. There is no requirement to change the labeling on a drug to reflect the changes that may be needed when a drug is dispensed to young people. There is no label to tell doctors, patients, or their families on the proper dosage or on how to dispense or use the drug.

□ 1500

Before we grant pediatric exclusivity to a drug and before this pediatric exclusivity is marketed as approved for pediatric use, we should know what is the effect of this drug on young people.

Under the bill that will be before us tomorrow, H.R. 2887, after a study is completed, exclusivity is granted; but the results of the study, the results may not be disclosed to the doctors, patients and their families for up to 11 months. The physician, the patient and the family has a right to know about the drug the patient is about to ingest. Why does it take 11 months?

This chart highlights the problems with pediatric exclusivity. There have been 33 drugs granted pediatric exclusivity, and only 20 have been relabeled; and it takes an average of 9 months to do that. The average time from the

granting of pediatric exclusivity is 9 months. For 9 months, doctors, patients and their families have no idea if the child is receiving a proper dosage and if the drug is really safe.

On this chart, exclusivity granted, and below in parentheses was when the label was provided. In Lodine, it took 9 months for them to change the label, and after the label was changed, approximately two times a lower dose recommended. It should have been cut in half. Nobody knew that for 9 months.

Buspar, if Members take a look at it, 2 months after exclusivity is granted, they finally say safety and effectiveness were not established in patients 6 to 17 years old. In other words, it did not do anything. They are marketing it as a drug to help the patient.

How about Fluxvoxamine. Again, exclusivity granted January 3, 2000. Eight months later the label is changed. It says it may require lower dosage, and it gives an age group.

Propofol, exclusivity is granted August 11, 1999; but they did not change the label to let the doctors, patients, and families know until 18 months later. It says here "may result in serious bradycardia." It goes on to say it is not indicated for pediatric ICU sedation, as safety has not been established. That is information doctors need to know.

The worse thing is, the incidence of mortality doubles from 4 percent to 9 percent. That is information we need to know. Doctors, patients, and families should know this information before we grant pediatric exclusivity. My amendment would require not just a study but proper labeling on the drug before it is granted pediatric exclusivity and marketed.

Pediatric exclusivity is the only time that labeling is not a prerequisite to granting a drug approval. Why would we want to endanger our children?

Mr. Speaker, I cannot offer my amendment under the suspension calendar. In order to have an opportunity to offer my amendment to protect the health and safety of our young people in this country, we must defeat the bill under the suspension calendar and send the bill to the Committee on Rules where I will be given an opportunity to offer my amendment.

I do not understand why the majority does not want doctors, patients, and families to know the effect of the drug, what is the effectiveness of the drug, and is the drug safe for our children. Tomorrow I ask Members to defeat the bill under suspension so we can bring it back to the floor.

STRATEGY FOR GLOBAL FIGHT AGAINST TERRORISM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. ANDREWS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call for the creation of a new

organization very much like the NATO organization to help us in the global fight against terrorism. NATO was the most successful organization in the modern history of the world for creating a cooperative defense structure. In fewer than 50 years, its principal enemy imploded without NATO ever having to declare war or engage in serious hostilities against that enemy, the former Soviet Union. Why did NATO succeed? I believe it succeeded for three reasons. First, there was a clear and obvious threat and enemy, the former Soviet Union.

Second, defense against that threat was larger than any one country could handle. It required cooperation among Nations.

Third, it was much more intelligent and efficient to have that cooperation so that costs, both economic and military, could be shared.

The synergy that was created by the integration of the NATO countries permitted those NATO countries to forcefully make the argument to the rest of the world that the way of life that is based upon the rule of law, tolerance and freedom and the free enterprise system was far superior to the world view that NATO was opposed to.

Today we are faced with a very different threat. It is the threat of an international network of terrorists who seek to destroy anyone who does not share their view of life and the world. That threat is not manageable by any one country. Even this one, as mighty and as powerful as it is, cannot defeat the threat of terrorism by itself.

President Bush and the members of his administration have done an exemplary job since September 11, 2001, in knitting together an alliance of civilized nations and peoples everywhere in revulsion against the acts of September 11. That same kind of integration is necessary on a permanent basis to win the war against terrorism.

Finally, the resources that are needed, the money, the intelligence, the arms, are much more powerful if they are multiplied and shared among nations.

I believe that the first place to start with the creation of this new NATO is on the question of the development and deployment of national missile defense. As our President this week meets with President Putin of Russia, they have made great progress toward agreement between our two countries on the necessity of developing and deploying a weapon shield that would prevent innocent people from being attacked by an accidental or rogue strike of an intercontinental ballistic missile.

I believe that shield must be constructed by far more than just two nations. I believe that to succeed against the new common enemy of the terrorist network, against the likelihood or certainty that that network will achieve the ability to deploy and use strategic weapons, that we need the creation of a new type of structure that follows and tracks NATO. We need

a NATO for the 21st century. It should not be bound by geography the way the NATO that followed World War II was.

I believe it should not even be bound by ideology as the first NATO was. It needs to be bound together by the common interest in preparing for the likelihood, some would say the certainty, of attack by terrorists with strategic weapons. Our President is taking an important first step in that regard in his meetings with the Russian president this week. I and the members of the other body wish him well. We need to build on the success that I believe will come this week.

In the defense authorization bill which passed this Chamber and is now in conference with the other body, there is report language that was inserted at my request that encourages the administration to build on an existing regional missile defense system called the MEADS system. Presently, Italy and Spain have joined with the United States in pursuing this system. I believe that this instruction to the Department of Defense and our administration can lay the foundation for the development of a new NATO for the 21st century that will reach across nations, across oceans, across ideological divides to build and deploy a common defense shield against the use of the worst weapons of destruction by the worst destroyers that we have seen in the modern history of the world.

On September 11, 2000, people would have said it was alarmist to worry about the construction of such a shield. On August 11, 2001, others still would have said that. But no one can say after the events of September 11, 2001, that any hideous evil is beyond the reach and imagination of people who are sworn to destroy us in these terrorist networks.

We can hope that they do not get access to the weapons of mass destruction, or assume that they will. I believe we must prevent them from getting them with every fiber of our strength, but we also must assume that there will be failures and they will get access to these weapons. The only way to sustain a defense against this likelihood or probability is the creation of a defensive shield. I believe the only way to successfully create that shield is to follow the lessons of our predecessors when they built NATO: recognize the common threat of terrorism, recognize the futility of any one nation dealing with that common threat by itself, recognize the advantages of knitting together the resources of many nations to build that shield.

When we do, the prosperity that will result, the humanity that will result, the respect among nations that will result, will provide the best evidence for those who are not under the shield that they should change their own governments, change their own countries and come within the protective shield of that umbrella.

Mr. Speaker, it is not a partisan issue. It is not an issue between the

legislative and executive branch. It is a matter of necessity. It is our time to learn the lessons which followed World War II, to build on the successes of World War II and build a permanent structure for peace, not only on the land but in the skies and in the heavens.

I believe that the proper way to do that is by the construction and maintenance of a NATO-type structure that will defend us in space and in the air against the threat of errant or rogue or terrorist intercontinental ballistic missiles. I would urge Congress to follow that course.

AIRLINE SAFETY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. BROWN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. BROWN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, Monday's plane crash was another devastating blow to the residents of New York and the citizens of this great Nation. Although we do not know the cause yet, I have been hearing it called a routine plane crash. God help us all if we ever accept a plane crash as routine.

I was in New York Monday and had to take the train back to D.C. I was talking to the train conductor who said that the U.S. lawmakers have failed the American people. This is what our citizens think of this Congress. How many planes must go down before we truly deal with the safety issue? Not just who screened the baggage, but the safety of the entire transportation infrastructure, including ports, rails, bridges, tunnels, and maybe after yesterday, more safety inspectors for airplanes. Does this Congress have to wait until another disaster strikes again to act to protect our transportation infrastructure?

Mr. Speaker, we do not want the American people to feel that we have failed them. I do not hold much hope, but I ask the conferees to support the Senate version of the airline security bill so we can move on to other areas of homeland security.

There is something that the American public needs to know. At this very moment, American flight schools are training pilots from countries sponsoring terrorism. All those terrorists need to do is pay in cash, and those schools will teach them anything they need to know. Preventing those with ill intent from acquiring flight skills, which they can use in a hijacking, is just as important if not more important as other issues being addressed in this legislation.

It saddens me to know that the terrorists accused of these hideous acts on September 11 received their flight training at Florida flight schools. Obviously, current law regulating who may receive training and what kind of training they receive is insufficient. The other body passed a version that addressed this matter by requiring

aliens and other individuals, as determined by the Department of Transportation, to acquire a certificate indicating completion of a background investigation by the Attorney General prior to beginning flight training.

□ 1515

Under this section, a background check consists of a criminal, immigration status and security check. Flight training includes in-flight training, training in a simulator and any other form or aspect of training as defined by the Secretary of Transportation.

I encourage the conferees to support the language of the other body. We have waited weeks for this legislation to reach the floor and we should not leave for Thanksgiving vacation until the American people feel safe to fly in their own country.

ECONOMIC STIMULUS FOR AMERICA

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. OSBORNE). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2001, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ARMEY) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I want to appreciate you presiding over the body, the Chamber, today.

Mr. Speaker, I was tempted to ask unanimous consent that the body agree with me that Oklahoma be number one, but I would not want to put you in a position of having to object from the chair.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection.

Mr. ARMEY. The Speaker is a gentleman for sure.

Mr. Speaker, I am here today with some of my colleagues to talk about a serious subject, but let me begin by paying my respects to this great country. America is such a great country. We Americans are such hardworking people. We go to work, take care of our families, look after things in our community, we work hard, pay our bills, pay our taxes. Beyond that, maybe we save a little bit of something for our old age or our children's education or any number of dreams we might have.

We go to the private capital markets and put that savings where it will be safe and where it will grow and hope that those sacrifices we make today will give us a better day. And all of that activity that we do in what one of my favorite economists, Alfred Marshall, called the ordinary business of life, all that we do has resulted in this great land building the greatest economy in the history of the world. The wonders of product from which Americans consume daily and routinely are just magnificent and frankly the envy of the world.

But every economic system, every economy, every great Nation at a time can find a period of economic distress. We have a whole body of economic thought, financial analysis, study, by

which we respond to a very simple question: If the economy falls on hard times and if in that period of time people are losing their jobs, production falls, investment falls off, the energy seems to be sapped from the economy, what by way of government policy can be done?

There are basically two areas by which we can respond to this. It is called countercyclical monetary and fiscal policy. We can respond by monetary policy to try to expand the money supply and encourage growth for the economy. In that, Chairman Greenspan and the Federal Reserve Board have been more than thorough in their efforts along that line. We have brought, through their efforts, interest rates down to as low a level as possible. We in the Congress of the United States need to turn our eyes toward the Federal Reserve Board and say, "Thank you, ladies and gentlemen, you have done so much, and we appreciate your effort." And at the same time we need to recognize that more can be done and in particular that more that can be done must come from us.

For reasons that are not altogether clear to everyone, the American economy began to downturn sometime last year. I remember the downturn became clearly evident to us, to the point that now Vice President DICK CHENEY as a candidate for that office spoke about it during that campaign season. I can remember how he was berated by his opposition for, as they said, talking down the economy, an unfortunate reaction in that while we had to have somebody who would say, "Hey, there is serious trouble on the waters and we need to be ready to respond to it," we really did not as a Nation need others to say, "Hush up, let's not recognize our problems."

So we went forward with that. And as the new administration took office, it took office with an understanding of this economic distress and a resolve to do something about it. And, of course, the President acted swiftly. I am proud to say this body worked hand in hand with the President as we passed earlier this year the one thing that we might do, that we could do, that we should have done and that we did do to stimulate the performance of the economy, which was to cut taxes. That tax reduction that we did in June of this past year has already showed up in the lives of most Americans. We have seen it by adjustments in our withholding taxes at work, we have seen it by the rebate of overtaxes from last year. And that may have been all that we needed to move this economy back to a good growth cycle where the jobs could have been not only sustained but in fact expanded.

Then on September 11, with that horrible, heinous act that was perpetrated in this country by international terrorists and the Nation took a blow, one that broke your heart in so many ways, most of which we have responded to and most of the correction for which is

well under way today as we see by events in Afghanistan, we committed this Nation to wiping out international terrorism, and this Nation is doing the job. Is it not marvelous, Mr. Speaker, the extent to which the Congress, from both sides of the aisle, cooperate with the President in this very important job of ridding the world of these villainous characters that would perpetrate such horrible acts?

But another part of the blow that we took on that day was a blow to our economy, and that blow to that economy really sent us to some extent back. Make no mistake about it, the American economy is still the strongest economy in the world and we are still doing well, but it is not performing as it can be, as it should be, and people are losing their jobs. They look to us to do something about it. The President of the United States has, after mobilizing all the resources, asking for and receiving as much as \$100 billion of new spending for these critical defense and security needs the Nation has, turned his attention to what else we could do and asked for us to give a pro-growth, job-creating tax reduction to the American people. We studied on that, the White House studied on that, others in town studied on that, and there developed a, I might say, scholarly consensus that if in fact you were going to use reduction in taxes to stimulate the performance of the economy, put us back on a growth path and, indeed, in the final analysis create jobs so that your neighbors can go back to work, your sons and daughters can graduate next spring and find those jobs that you have been hoping for, that we would have to concentrate our efforts on the investment side of the tax ledger.

Chairman Greenspan in one meeting that I attended said it, I thought so perfectly, when he said, every dollar's worth of tax money left in the hands of the American people for investment purposes will leverage to higher rates of growth than dollars left in consumer hands. And so, at the President's request, the House of Representatives created a tax bill that focused on investment, growth and jobs.

Let me talk about a few of the things in that tax bill that are being frankly misunderstood and publicly maligned. One of the other points that was made by Chairman Greenspan is that we ought to take all the good ideas on tax reduction and line them up and do what is known in the discipline of economics and finance as a cost-benefit analysis to see which of these will give you the most growth result as a consequence of their implementation. That was done. And there was a consensus that again was articulated before us by the Chairman when he said, the first most necessary thing that we must do is put an end to the alternative minimum tax as applied to corporations.

Why is that so important? First, we should understand that the alternative

minimum tax says to a corporation, if you are having a bad year, sales are off, revenues are down, you don't have earnings but indeed have losses and would thereby under the normal Tax Code of this land be exempt of any tax liability, we are going to bring in a special punitive tax so that we can extract revenue from you even though you have no earnings from which to pay those revenues.

This is an insane tax. This is a kick-them-while-they-are-down tax. This is a tax that says take away whatever they might have to perhaps get back on their feet as a business fallen on hard times and give it over to the government. Take away what you might have to put some of your employees back to work and give it over to the government. And he is so right. We must get rid of that. And in doing so, we have been advised by virtually everyone, rebate to these firms those liabilities they have already existing under this insane tax so that they in fact can recoup among themselves from the revenues they have acquired through their own sales because of the productive effort of their employees who had the good fortune of having a job in the good times so that they may have the revenues with which to actually make the investments that would put people back to work.

This is being maligned in the discourse over tax policy in America today by the uninitiated and economically naive as some kind of a tax break for big corporations. Well, corporations do not pay taxes; people pay taxes. And the people that pay those taxes are the people who own the corporations. And the people who own the corporations are many times those same workers that had enough good fortune to have something called an IRA, a Keogh plan, a 401(k), some precious little area of savings where they had a chance to hold something of value in their lives and the owners of the corporation.

And so those people that work hard, save their money, put it in whatever instrument they think is safe for their retirement years, get this special punitive tax and have that money taken away. We in the House understood the good common sense of leaving resources in the hands of investors and avoiding the practice in current law of kicking people while they are down and we put a repeal of the AMT in our bill.

Another piece of advice we got from so many quarters was, let people expense some portion of their new inventory for some period of time. Why is that important? We are living in a high tech society. The driving engine indeed not only of the American economy but of the world economy is all of this modern computerized electronics. And it is exciting. There is a discovery, an invention a day. I always say every time there is another college dropout, there is a new electronic wonder coming before us. That means rapid obsolescence because the innovation, the creation, the invention is going on so

fast. That means that if you are going to invest in these new wonders of productivity that make it possible for us to work smarter instead of harder and get more output per unit of input and keep more people working at higher wages, you have to be able to write some of that off early so that you have the time to recover them. And so we put that in, 30 percent tax write-off in the first year, as an incentive for people to invest in the wonders of American genius as invented and innovated in the world of work.

Then we took a lesson that was taught to us, I thought, at least taught to me as a young economics student back in 1962 and 1963 by President John F. Kennedy, who is not one of our guys, he is one of their guys, speaking in partisan terms for just that very slight moment, Mr. Speaker, who said if you cut the tax rate that applies to people out there working, they have a desire to work harder. That is not a new notion. That notion was first taught to me in 1958 by Mike Berg, the chairman on the construction crew on which I worked when he said, "We're not going to work overtime because the tax rate on my overtime is so high it's not worth my while to do it."

□ 1530

It was worth my while to work overtime, because I was not making as much money as Mike and the marginal rate was lower on me and I got to keep more on what I got to earn. But the lesson was very clear, ingrained in my 18-year-old mind by the foreman of a construction crew that did not even have the benefit of a high school degree, that if in fact you tax people more for an extra hour's work, they are less willing to do that hour's work. And nobody in Washington got it, except John F. Kennedy, and all the professors in America applauded him for teaching it to them.

So the lesson has been around a long time. So we did accelerate the reduction in the marginal tax rate that applies to individuals, so Mike Berg would work overtime, bless his heart, and the rest of us on the crew could do the same. That would be good, because we would work harder, we would work longer, we would earn more, we would spend more, and, as we spent more, somebody else would have a new job because they had to replace an inventory, and that is called economic growth.

Now, these are some of the ideas that are just plain common sense, watching the world in which you live each and every day of your life work the way you work in it, and having enough sense seeing what is going on around you, that are being disparaged by some of the people in this debate.

The House passed a good growth tax bill. It will put people back to work. In fact, the analysis tells us it will put as many as 170,000 Americans back to work in its first year alone. That is not enough, but it is something.

Now, the other body, Mr. Speaker, has decided that they know better than

the President of the United States, they know better than the House of Representatives, they know better than John F. Kennedy, they know better, even indeed, than Mike Berg, bless his heart. They said no, we do not want to cut people's taxes. We do not want to do anything for people who are greedy, because people who want to keep their own money that they earn are greedy, especially if they are people that also saved for a large part of their life, bought stocks and made investments so they could be part owners in corporations. They are greedy. The other body, of course, being a righteous place, has no time for such folks as that.

So, what did they do instead? They say let us put a bill together where instead of letting people keep their own money and take care of their own business for themselves, we will keep their money and spend it on those people that we perceive to be needy, not greedy.

This little old graph we have here with all these cute icons here, which were generated, by the way, by Windows, shows you some of the people that they felt needed these special government programs. Apple producers, apricot producers, asparagus producers, producers of bell peppers. You have a special provision for business on meat. I do not know how PETA feels about that, but they are taking care of killing the Buffalo. Blueberries, cabbage, cantaloupe, cauliflower, cherries, corn, cucumbers, egg plants, flowers. Investment bankers, they have a bucket in there that says a special program for the unemployed should now be made available for investment bankers, bless their heart. Movie makers, onions, potatoes, strawberries, tuna fish. Charlie the tuna gets a spending program under the other body's bill. Tomatoes, peas and pears.

I want to do a little bit of fundamental calculation here and say that blueberries, cabbage, cantaloupe and cauliflower do not add up to growth in jobs. They add up to special government spending programs to take that money that is earned by people who are making a living and give it over to other people. It will not stimulate the economy.

They say well, spending will stimulate the economy. Let me remind you, we have already appropriated since the 11th of September \$100 billion of new government spending. That spending is for anti-terrorism and a lot of things, and it is important.

What we need to do is one simple thing: Do we have the decency to respect the productive economic work genius of the American people and say to the American people, let us leave in your hands more of the money that you earned, so that you can rebuild your economy that supports us in Washington so well? That is the only decent question that can be asked in this circumstance.

Not only is it a matter of decency, it is a matter of what will work. What

will work. Do we want to put people back to work in America, or do we want to give people a greater opportunity to be more dependent upon the Federal Government? That is what this debate is about, and we should make no mistake about it.

I have got to tell you, Mr. Speaker, I love America. I even, on most occasions, like our government. But my momma did not raise me to be dependent upon the Federal Government. She raised me to get a job, go to work, pay my taxes, take care of my family, save some of my money to help build a business that enables somebody else to go to work, so by their productive efforts sometime in the future I can enjoy my retirement from the savings I have. That is who we are in this country. We are not a nation of people who believes they are supported by the government. We are a nation of people who know that it is by our sacrifice that we support the government.

One of the areas in which we could do that, and should have done so even in the House and will do so in a more complete way someplace in the future, is to put a permanent end to this awful injustice called the death tax. We have with us today, Mr. Speaker, a champion of justice in this regard, the gentlewoman from Washington (Ms. DUNN), who believes that if you work hard all your life and you build something of value to your life's work and you come to the end of your days, you ought to be able to leave that to your children instead of the government. Bless her heart.

Furthermore, in the practical side of things, she understands that if you are free to leave the fruit of your life's labor to your children, rather than the government, you are going to work harder, produce a little more, build a bigger business and create greater job opportunities for a lot of people. She is the champion of this.

I see we have the gentlewoman from Washington (Ms. DUNN) here. If the gentlewoman would like to contribute to this discourse, we would certainly like to hear from her on this.

I yield to the gentlewoman from Washington.

Ms. DUNN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the Majority Leader very much. I want to thank the Majority Leader, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ARMEY), for organizing this public explanation of the stimulus package. I think it is terribly important that we get the message out to people all over the country that there is a difference, and it should not be surprising that there is a difference in the way this body and the Republicans versus the Senate and their Democrats approach stimulating the economy.

If you look at it very carefully and you review the approach, as the gentleman from Texas has done, it is very clear the debate we are having today is a debate about private sector growth versus growth in government spending. That is what this really is about.

I think the House bill is a very balanced bill. I think it is a responsible bill. It is a bill that is balanced between assistance for people who are out there earning in the job market and business tax cuts that will generate economic growth, and do that through creating new jobs or keeping jobs that are currently in the economy and are currently threatened by our lagging economy.

The business tax cuts have been demonized, as the gentleman from Texas said, by the opposition. They have been called giveaways to wealthy corporations. In reality, the expensing and depreciation provisions actually give companies a greater incentive to invest, and we believe that private investment is the linchpin for economic growth. That is why we have focused our time and attention on this and developed a plan that produces some very, very serious incentives for investment.

The corporate AMT repeal has drawn a whole lot of criticism from our opponents. It actually rids our Tax Code of a very unnecessary-now layer of taxation that ties up needed cash. In 1987, roughly 15,000 companies paid the AMT, or the Alternative Minimum Tax. Fifteen years later, 30,000 companies are caught up in this very complicated tax regime.

The exemptions which earlier provided an incentive for corporations not to pay taxes to avoid paying regular income taxes now are gone, and there is no reason to keep this AMT, because it just forces a company to calculate taxes in two different ways. It takes their time, it takes their money, it takes their manpower that they should be focusing on other things that will make their companies successful. That is why the nonpartisan Joint Committee on Taxation has identified the repeal of the corporate AMT as a way to make the Tax Code more equitable and more efficient and, of course, simpler.

Worst of all, as the economy continues to slow down, companies will be caught up in this very complicated calculation, and that is the last thing that we should be doing today, especially for small businesses and especially during a potential recession period. We should not be punishing our companies with complicated, expensive, unnecessary paperwork.

The House bill also directs personal tax relief to hard-working, middle-class Americans. We have reduced the 28 percent tax rate to 25 percent immediately, immediately, and that means that a family with \$55,000 in earnings could save several hundred dollars in taxes every year from now on. This is money that can be used to pay for clothes or buy braces for children or make a car payment or buy a new washer or dryer or buy children's tennis shoes to prepare for school in the fall. In my own home State of Washington, 660,000 taxpayers will benefit from this reduction in the marginal rate from 28 percent to 25 percent.

A further huge simplification of the Tax Code takes place through the reduction in the capital gains tax, eliminating that 5 year holding period that has complicated the Tax Code down to a holding period of 1 year. It allows almost everybody to be able to pay capital gains at the rate of 18 percent. It is 2 percent, but it is a lot of dollars if you are thinking about selling your house. I think it will unlock assets that might have been held before to wait for a lower capital gains. This bill includes that.

The House bill also addresses the needs of unemployed workers. In my part of the Nation, this is terribly important. We are losing up to 30,000 jobs at the Boeing Corporation alone. Another 900 at the Nordstrom Corporation. We know that these people want to work, and we know that their most pressing needs are in the short-term. So our bill, very much unlike the Senate bill, does not create another health care entitlement program, but it directs dollars in the form of block grants to the governors of the states all over the Nation, and eventually to the workers themselves, the flexibility to face their specific needs. So they can cover those health care premiums and they can cover the retraining that is necessary if somebody has lost a job.

Washington State, wracked by recent layoffs, will receive about \$256 million out of this grant that will aid unemployed workers through retraining programs and health care coverage.

In comparison, the Senate bill is a road map to bigger government. The Senate bill is a road map to greater spending. We have already spent since September 11 \$100 billion to increase spending and to give help to New York City and to other parts of our Nation. We know that is very important. The Senate bill is more spending, and we do not need additional spending.

What will providing tax exempt bonds for Amtrak do to benefit our economy in the short-term, which is the goal of this stimulus package? What about the host of emergency agricultural subsidies? The narrow tax benefits that are aimed at bison ranchers and citrus growers, they are not what the President had in mind when he outlined his approach to the stimulus.

The Senate bill's greatest failure is it really does, when you get down to the bottom line, leave out the average taxpayer. There is not one single American income tax payer that will receive a benefit from the Senate bill. That is terribly important. It is just the contrary of what we try to do in our immediate stimulus by putting dollars back into the pockets of the folks who earned these dollars.

Compare this to the House bill. For example, simply from that reduction in the 28 percent tax rate to 25 percent, 25 million Americans will be immediately benefited by a decrease in their withholding taxes.

By any objective measure, Mr. Speaker, the House bill will stimulate

growth in the private sector. I do hope that the Senate will realize that the best way to increase consumer spending is to put more money in the pockets of working Americans, not into new government programs.

□ 1545

I hope that we can bring to conference two strong bills so that the result will stimulate this lagging economy and stimulate it immediately to help all Americans help us get back on our feet.

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I think one of the points that the gentlewoman from Washington made that we ought to really focus on is that in the House-passed bill, we accelerate to this moment a reduction in taxes from 28 to 25 percent for those hard-working, middle-income Americans who pay those taxes. And in that bill passed by the other body, there is not one penny's worth of tax reduction to anyone who pays income taxes in America. Quite frankly, that misses the mark of fairness and it misses the mark of inspiration or encouragement to more work. I thank the gentlewoman.

We also have with us today another member of the committee; the Committee on Ways and Means is obviously very proud of their work because we have them well represented here. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. FOLEY), one of the really effective people on that committee that has worked so hard on this tax bill, and I believe the gentleman from Florida too is very pleased with what we have done and what might come of the House bill for job opportunities in America.

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, let me thank the majority leader for his comments and for his bringing us together to discuss this important bill on the floor. I asked the gentleman's staff whether I would get 3 credit hours for the wind-up there, because I think it is important. I want to let everyone know I did not graduate from college. I started a little family business when I was 20 years old. I was in my second year of community college. I started a small restaurant and then pursued my entrepreneurial dreams of having my own business.

It is interesting when this bill is being described, and obviously, some on the other side of the aisle, some in the other Chamber, zero in on one or two issues and they try and create this impression that the bill that is passed by the House Committee on Ways and Means and then adopted by the floor is exclusively about one simple provision. If we can obfuscate the truth and create dust or clutter or create an element of doubt in the mind of the taxpayer or the person reading the newspaper, then maybe we have been successful in distorting the fine product that is before us today.

I do not think one needs a degree from college to understand what it is like in the real world earning money,

for providing for family, paying bills on time, and it certainly does not take an economic genius to realize people are hurting now and the economy is suffering. It was suffering before September 11, it became more dramatic after September 11.

I do not understand about the other side of the aisle's argument, and I think it largely was the reason that a certain gentleman from Tennessee failed to make it to the White House, is that they actually punish people under their approach for success.

Now, follow me, if you will. The other side of the aisle spends a lot of time on education. We need good education. We need to give more money for education. And then when you are educated and successful, they then turn the argument around and say, but excuse me, we are going to raise your taxes. We are going to take more money from you. We are going to crimp your lifestyle by taking money out of your wallet and transferring it to some program that we deem important, we, the potentate, the Federal Government, telling you how to use your money, you all do not get a say in it. We just take it from you and deploy it.

Now, when they are criticizing the bill, I do not hear them speaking of important issues that were important to the gentleman from New York (Mr. RANGEL) like the work opportunity tax credit, the welfare to work tax credit. Hardly sounds like tax cuts for the rich. We work on domestic energy sources, including wind production, biomass, things that will stimulate and remove our dependency on foreign oil. They do not talk about that. They do not talk about qualified zone academy bonds. They did not talk about a number of the things that are in this bill that provide real stimulus.

We talk about capital gains. Yes, capital gains to some sound like a buzzword for rich people. Forty-eight percent of the American public is now investing in equities. Maybe something as simple as buying your first share of stock or maybe adding to your portfolio to secure a more meaningful retirement. But by allowing you under your bill to keep more of your money and manage your resources more wisely, we create the economic stimulus for the economy to weather this rather difficult period.

Now, we can bay at the moon and we can single out corporations; in fact, let me raise this other point that I think is important, because there was some conversation about tax benefits to corporations, and I think the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ARMEY) raised the point very brilliantly. But where are the people from Detroit, the Members of Congress? Because the people that are apparently benefiting under this bill, those corporations that employ a large number of workers in America, Ford and GM and some of the names they mentioned in hysteria, they were here defending them in other debates on energy consumption, on SUV vehi-

cles; they were saying, if we did this provision we would hurt Detroit. They are not here on the aisle or talking or conversing with us or trying to pass this bill that may help the workers at Ford, not the corporate chieftains at Ford but the workers.

So I commend this bill and I thank the majority leader for giving us the chance to verbalize and to suggest to the other side, rather than focusing your ill intentions on one specific provision of the bill, read the bill. Read the benefits. Look at the constituents who will benefit.

I draw that one more suggestion, that if you look at work opportunity tax credits, welfare to work tax credits, these do not seem like unusual proposals. These seem like hard-hitting proposals that help average Americans who are struggling today. This bill accomplishes it.

Mr. Speaker, I commend the gentleman for bringing us together, and I look forward to other debates from Members of Congress.

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Florida for his remarks. Let me make an observation based on his concluding remarks. These are not unusual, strange, or new proposals. These are exactly the proposals that were applauded across this land in 1962 when first proposed by then President John F. Kennedy. They worked in 1962. The only thing that was different is by 1962, we had never enacted anything in our Tax Code that was as inane as the alternative minimum tax. So if we want to look at it this way, we can say this is trying to get us where Kennedy got us to in 1962, and I have to say, looking at some of the leaders in the other body, I do not understand what their beef was that they were applauding in 1962.

We now have, Mr. Speaker, one of my favorite Texans, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SESSIONS), my neighbor, a distinguished member of the Committee on Rules, a hard-working, saving sort of fellow who understands what it is like to meet a payroll from the working end. I appreciate the opportunity to yield some time to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SESSIONS).

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman yielding, my friend, the majority leader, who just a matter of a few years ago was Professor or Dr. DICK ARMEY, the Professor of Economics at North Texas University in Denton.

Mr. Speaker, what we are talking about here is a stimulation package, a stimulus package that would give the American people back more of their hard-earned money, and what has been talked about here today is the Democrat plan versus the Republican plan. The plan that our colleagues on the other side of the aisle have presented is one whereby this government would spend more money on pork. The gentleman had the pork that was on the board.

Our plan, as Republicans, is really quite simple. What we want to do is we

want to, instead of having the government spend money to stimulate the economy, we would like to give people back, taxpayers, their hard-earned money.

Today I would like to spend just a few minutes to show the differences in a comparison of what the two bills do when we talk about giving more take-home pay to the American public, the people who get up and go to work every single day, as I did when I was in the private sector for 16 years, and never missed a day of work. I loved it. I love serving this body, and I try and give the same vigor and vitality to this body, just like many hard-working people in their jobs give to their companies so that they can take care of their families.

Our Economic Security and Recovery Act is known as H.R. 3090. If we look at H.R. 3090, it will increase by an average of \$708 the disposable income of a family each year over the next 4 years as compared to \$176 by the competing plan offered by the Democrats. That is \$708 more take-home pay on average for a family of 4 compared to \$176.

Secondly, a recent survey showed that 90 percent of consumers have delayed making major purchases. They have quit buying things as a result of the economic circumstance that we have here. What we are going to do is put more dollars in people's hands where they can have not only the ability to make this decision to buy more, but that they can get it done quickly. We are not going to wait. We are going to give it to the American public now.

The number of Americans claiming unemployment insurance benefits rose to an 18-year high of almost 3.7 million, which is an increase over the previous year of 1.5 million. While the Democrats focus really solely on the unemployment benefits, we as Republicans want to ensure that they get their jobs back. This is about job creation and job growth. H.R. 3090, as has been predicted, would produce twice the number of jobs that the Senate proposal would do. Also, we want to make sure that we make it easier for investment, people to invest in this country, which will produce jobs. H.R. 3090 will increase investment by \$9.5 billion each year as compared to just \$1.2 billion each year under the Senate plan.

But we sometimes have to dig deeper. We have to look at the facts of the case, and the facts of the case that produce this money back to people comes from us offering a rebate to people. The people who got the \$300 checks this year represented a lot of Americans and they needed that money, but there were a lot of Americans that only got \$150 rather than the \$300. The Republican plan, the economic stimulus plan gives money back to the middle class workers of this country, and that is going to provide \$13 billion over 10 years where people will get this money back.

Secondly, we are going to reduce the tax burden on people, on Americans

who get up and go to work every day. We are going to change those in the 28 percent tax bracket today to effective immediately this tax year, to the 25 percent tax bracket. One might say, boy, you are helping out some middle class people, yes, but how much money? \$53.6 billion over 10 years. That is what Republicans are trying to do. We are trying to take this package and instead of having government spending to stimulate the economy, we are trying to make sure that people who work for a living have more take-home pay, to where they can make decisions about how they want their money spent, how they can make decisions about the things that are important to them and their families and give them back the power.

The fact of the matter is this: money equals power. And if you have the money, you have the power. In this instance, one party wants the money in Washington so they have the power, and in the same circumstance, another party, the Republican Party, wants to give money back to people, because we believe the middle class of this country, the people who work for the money, deserve to get it back.

I applaud the gentleman from Texas, our majority leader (Mr. ARMEY), not only for being the catalyst of today's presentation, but him embodying the things which I believe in of what this economic stimulus package is about.

□ 1600

I am proud to call him my friend, and I am very pleased to participate today. I want to thank the majority leader for the time.

Mr. ARMEY. I thank the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. Speaker, I should point out that the tax provisions for individuals described by the gentleman from Texas, when found in the House bill, represent some portion of or virtually 100 percent of the bill that goes to tax reduction incentives for growth through consumption and investment.

The tax provisions he cited in the other body's bill represent only 30 percent of the total package, and 70 percent of the total package go on spending programs, programs we are talking about here.

We are really blessed, Mr. Speaker, to have somebody from the great State of Nebraska here, most notably the gentleman from Omaha, Nebraska (Mr. TERRY), because Omaha is one of the great meat processing centers of this great Nation.

I am guessing that perhaps, Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Omaha can help us wrestle with one of the detailed questions in the other body's proposal. They have a special proposal for buffalo meat, processing, growing, and slaughtering buffalo.

There is also on the Great Plains of America a special hybrid animal called a beefalo, which is a crossbreed between a cow and a buffalo. The question we are asking, and where we are

puzzled in terms of the fine-tuning of this other body's package, is if we give a subsidy for buffalo meat, do we only give, then, half a subsidy for beefalo meat?

These are the kinds of details that have to be worked out when we are trying to spread the pork around. We have to make sure that we cover the buffalo and beefalo, and do so equitably. We have to work and help that. So I am very proud to have the gentleman from Omaha here to help me wrestle with these detailed questions that are left unanswered by the other body.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. TERRY).

Mr. TERRY. Mr. Speaker, I do appreciate that, I say to the majority leader and recovering professor of economics from north Texas. The great majority leader teases me about my past as a lawyer.

But not only are there such complications as the beefalo, and whether or not those that raise the mixed breeds of buffalo and cattle would be entitled to a 50 percent subsidy, but considering that the Colorado Buffalos are the next team on our schedule and standing in our way of a national championship, I doubt there would be any Nebraskans that would tolerate congressional support of buffalos to any degree.

Mr. ARMEY. I have no doubt that the Speaker would agree with the gentleman, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. TERRY. Yes, Mr. Speaker. But this is a very serious matter, even though we jest about such silly things in the Senate bill, and how their philosophy is to focus on these individual pork projects, as opposed to the stimulus package we have laid out for the people of America.

Shortly before we voted on this stimulus package in the House, Mr. Speaker, and shortly before our mail was stopped by anthrax threats, I received a letter from a mother in Omaha. As the father of three young boys, when I get letters from young mothers, they are particularly touching, but this one even more so, because she talked about how her husband, the breadwinner of this family, the one who puts the food on the table for her children in their small household, had just been laid off. It was really a heart-wrenching story.

Frankly, Omaha is better off. Our unemployment rate has gone up significantly, but it is better than most communities around the Nation. Yet, this is still very real about people losing their jobs. At this point in time we read almost weekly reports of consumer confidence being way off, manufacturing and trade sales are weakest. We got some good news with the auto industry because of some zero percent financing in attempts to sell new cars.

I really believe that this is the time, now is the time for us in Congress to not be timid but to do what it takes to stimulate the economy, because we are talking about people's jobs. We must stand resolute, I say to the gentleman

from Texas (Mr. ARMEY), the majority leader, and all of my colleagues here in Congress, and to focus our stimulus package on job creation and retention of those jobs. It is called capital investments.

It is not trying to find a specific industry from one's particular area that we want to just help out, or because somebody we know raises buffalo. We have to think much broader and deeper than that.

One of the things that I am proud about our stimulus package is that it creates 160,000 jobs over the next year, and as much as 220,000 jobs by 2004. So at a time when we are receiving letters from mothers worried about the loss of their bread, we are passing a stimulus package that can create and retain jobs. I am rather proud of that. The average family of four could see an increase in their take-home pay, what they use to put that bread and butter on the table, of about \$940.

As the gentleman has said and as the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SESSIONS) has said, the rapid reduction of the 28 percent income tax rate to 25 percent, and making that so it is good now, that reduction now, that is huge for those individual filers. That is money in their pockets. That is real.

I want to talk particularly, in the few minutes left that I have here, about two tax matters in particular that I think are important to stimulating the economy and reversing the economic trend.

The first is to encourage increased productivity through the release of assets by reducing capital gains taxes. I really strongly believe that this should be a key pillar component of our stimulus package, and it is not. As I understand, that has been stripped out of the Senate version.

Now, hopefully there can be enough economists in this world who can stimulate them to put it back in, but it is just absurd to me that that has been stripped out.

Capital gains tax relief, as the gentleman mentioned in his speech, encourages the investment that will, I believe, revitalize American businesses.

According to the congressional Joint Economic Committee, and I want to read this so I get it straight for the RECORD here, and the Joint Economic Committee is bipartisan, nonbipartisan, it says, "A capital gains tax reduction would help promote economic growth, benefit taxpayers across the income spectrum, and mitigate the unfair effects of taxing inflation-generated gains."

Savings and investment drive the companies that drive the job market. American business will use the injection of additional investment capital from a reduction in capital gains to create business opportunities, to streamline their businesses and become more effective and powerful, to continue the research and development efforts, and, again, to improve productivity. With the expansion that in-

creased investment creates, companies can increase their capacities to produce. That means more jobs. That means more jobs.

It just baffles me how people cannot grasp that simple thing. I am not on the Committee on Ways and Means or a tax professor or economic professor, but that is just a simple premise of business, as the gentleman from Florida (Mr. FOLEY) had pointed out.

I hear the arguments, and again it just bothers me, that we are giving to the rich and we should be paying off the debt, or that it could destabilize the stock market, which are really bogus arguments, when we think them through.

First of all, that it could destabilize the market, we are transferring one asset: There is a buyer, there is a seller. How that is destabilizing is beyond me when it is just a simple transfer of assets. Yet, when we think about a change of ownership in capital, what occurs? A taxable event. The gentleman from Washington pointed this out, and it is just an important thing that we need to not lose sight of.

There are a lot of businesses, there are a lot of individuals, that are holding onto their assets right now, Mr. Majority leader, because they do not want to sell because of the punitive current nature of our capital gains tax. They expect and want a capital gains reduction, and they are waiting for Congress to act.

There will be a swirl of activity when we reduce that. But until we reduce it and create that swirl, they are going to continue to hold on. What we need to tell people, and somehow inform the press, is that when there is that swirl of activity, we have a taxable event and actually increase the dollars that can come out. It is a win-win situation, and the people that hold those assets win because their assets are worth more because we are not taking more of their money, but yet it creates the event.

Would the gentleman expand on that, as an economics professor?

Mr. ARMEY. I want to thank the gentleman, Mr. Speaker. Actually, the great insight was given on this by a famous economist named Frederic Bastiat 200 years ago when he made the point that the poor man makes his living off the rich man's assets, particularly his capital assets.

The gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. TERRY) I think at this point perhaps might want to agree with me that we should bring in the distinguished gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. RYAN), who is looking at my board of icons here and seeing nothing for cheese, and is being somewhat disgruntled with the other body for leaving cheese off.

If I may say very quickly before I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin, as I said, these icons were all generated by Windows 98, one of the great softwares in America.

We could not find an icon to represent chicken manure, but I did not

want to let the hour pass without making the point that we should not be disappointed in our colleagues on the other side of the building. There are in fact special provisions for, get this, processing chicken manure as a way to generate electricity, as their idea of how to resolve our current energy crisis. They are comprehensive in their folly, and we should not leave anything out, nor fail to comment.

So not making an association between his favorite football team and chicken manure, I would love to yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. RYAN).

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I, on behalf of the Green Bay Packers, will not take offense at that. I thank the majority leader, and unfortunately, I can understand we cannot be perfect in yielding.

I think there is an interesting comment that was in an editorial recently quoting an old Forest Gump line. That comment is, "Stimulus is as stimulus does. It is not a stimulus package if it does not stimulate the economy."

We can take a look at the two different approaches that are being taken right now, because we now see what the Senate has to offer. I am pleased that they have an alternative in place. That is important. For this place to work, we have to get ideas on the table, we have to push legislation, and then we have to get them through and onto the President's desk.

But we have two different ideas here. In the Senate, we have an idea. It is an old idea, an idea that has been around a long, long time ago. Some call it Keynesian economics. I think we have a lot of new converts to that school of thought.

Their idea is to spend more money: spending, spending to try and get our economy back on its feet. But I would argue, Mr. Majority leader and Mr. Speaker, that spending more money is not going to fix our economy. If we thought that spending more money on top of the two plus trillion budget today would get us out of recession, it would have already worked, because right now we are spending more than we ever have in the history of the Federal Government. We are spending more in the Federal Government than the rate of inflation, about two to three times the rate of inflation. We have already spent over \$100 billion in emergency spending since the beginning of the year, and in the wake of this terrorist tragedy.

So spending more money here in Washington, artificially keeping taxes high, is not the answer. But when we look at the recessions of the past, when we take a look at all of the jobs that have been lost, we look at what has worked and what has not worked, that is what we did in the House side.

When we look at the past when we cut taxes on capital, when we made it easier to invest in America and invest in jobs, when we lowered the tax on risk, the tax on capital, guess what: We

had more investment and we had more jobs.

There are not a lot of things that Congress really can do to grow the economy. We have the Federal Reserve and monetary policy, we have the Congress and fiscal policy. There is one thing that we can get wrong and there is one thing that we can get right.

The thing that we can get wrong is that we can spend, spend, spend and raise that baseline of spending, and dig ourselves deeper into debt for the future, so that we send our children and their grandchildren an even larger bill in the form of greater debt.

But the one thing that we can get right in fiscal policy here in Congress is that we can look at who creates jobs in this country, how jobs are created, and what can we do to make it easier to create jobs. When we look at that, we see that there are a lot of taxes that are levied on capital, a lot of taxes that are levied on investment.

When we look at this recession, like other recessions it started with a big drop in investment, a 72 percent decline in venture capital. Venture capital a year ago was about \$35 billion. Today it is \$8 billion. That is the seed corn that starts every small business.

When we see the small businesses dying on the vine all over the place, small businesses closing their doors, huge layoffs at our largest employers across the country, we see a huge decline in investment in those companies, in those businesses.

The one thing that we can control is we can make investment cheaper, we can make risk-taking less risky, by reducing the price on those investments, the price on risk. That means reducing the tax on those things by making it easier through the Tax Code, by lowering the bias against saving, the bias against investment, by making it easier for businesses to reinvest in their corporations, by making it easier for the market to take risks, to take capital risks, to invest in new ideas.

That way we can create jobs. Every time we have cut the capital gains tax, every time we have accelerated depreciation, every time we have cut marginal income tax rates across-the-board in this last century, every time we have done that we have created more jobs. We have improved the growth of the economy.

□ 1615

And we duly increased revenue coming into the Federal Government in those sources. So we see that there is a big difference here. On the one side we are focused on one thing and one thing only, jobs; getting people back to work, making sure that they are working.

On the other body's side, they want to spend more money here in Washington, and that is the difference. And the problem with that kind of thinking is, the problem with the idea that we need to have more rebates and more spending is that we are going to get consumers to all of the sudden spend

more money. Consumers are not going to spend more money if they do not have jobs, if they are losing more jobs.

So I think what we have to be in the House is really admirable. We need to build on this; and we have to learn the lessons of the past, and, that is, simply spending more money in Washington is not going to get people back to work. But making it easier for Americans, for small, medium and large businesses to invest in their people, in their companies, making it easier to create jobs, that is what we can do. And we can help here in Congress to make it easier to create jobs. That is what we are trying to do.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the majority leader.

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, if I could make a couple of concluding observations. First of all, I want to thank everybody participating.

Mr. Speaker, the difference between the two propositions that are advanced in the House, already passed the House and that which they are working in the Senate, in the other body they are saying, let us show you what we can do for our friends with your money. What the House said was, let us see what you can do for yourselves if you keep your money.

I think we have addressed America in the appropriate way. And finally it is said, Mr. Speaker, that a recession is when your neighbor is out of a job. A depression is when you are out of a job. Well, everyone in this legislative body on both sides of the building have neighbors out of jobs. We are the only ones of their neighbors that they can say, if you do your job right, I am get my job back. They have a right to expect that of us. And we have an obligation to understand, if we do our job wrong and they do not get their job back, we will have a depression.

HATE CRIMES IN AMERICA

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. FORBES). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2001, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WOOLSEY) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise with my colleagues today to address hate crimes, an important issue that is being ignored by this Congress.

First, I would like to thank my Democratic colleagues for joining me today to talk about the importance of tolerance and why we must disavow hateful acts, acts that are being committed across this Nation in the wake of September 11. Their participation shows the commitment we as a Congress must make to protect our children and our families and all Americans from hate.

Mr. Speaker, I do not have to tell you that hate crimes are not new. The problem today is they are not just isolated incidents. Instead, they represent an alarming nationwide trend. This trend is shown on the chart to my right.

As the chart clearly shows compared to the number of incidents reported in the first 8 months of 2001, hate crimes against Muslim and Arab Americans have increased dramatically since September 11. Nationwide reports indicate a 162 percent increase in the number of new hate crimes. As of August, 2001, there were 366 incidents reported across our country.

But in the wake of September 11, this number has risen to 959 reported accounts of assault, intimidation, racial profiling, deaths, and public harassment. This dramatic increase is found in several States in particular, including New York, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, and Massachusetts.

Sadly, in the case of my home State of California, hate crimes have risen by 225 percent. This underlines the seriousness of a new wave of hate crimes, especially when California is the most diverse State in our Union and certainly a State that thrives because of our diverse population.

Many of my colleagues know the popular saying, "As goes California, goes the Nation." Well, we want that to be true in most cases; but in the case of hate crimes, we must face the fact and realize that California's 225 percent increase could become common place across the Nation if we do not act now to stem the tide.

Mr. Speaker, that is why the communities that I represent and the communities across the Nation, including Marin and Sonoma Counties, just north of the Golden Gate Bridge, the counties that I work for, are actually horrified by these acts of hate, these acts of fear, ignorance, and bigotry. In particular, our constituents are outraged that countless stories of harassment and shootings and bias are being directed at our children.

We have read about the hate crimes being committed, the threat to a turban-wearing Sikh in Connecticut, the attack of a woman on a Maryland college campus, rocks thrown through the open bedroom window in Roanoke, Virginia. But then we learn that the victim in Connecticut was a second grader, the woman was a teenager attacked by fellow young adults, and the child who was barely missed from being hit by a rock was only 2 years old. The tragedy, the unacceptable nature of hate crimes becomes all the more clear when we learn of these stories.

It is unacceptable that throughout our country Muslim or Muslim-appearing children are fearful of attacks on their own streets, in their homes, and at their schools in the wake of September 11. As a result, some Muslim private schools have canceled classes; parents are being asked to help patrol school yards; and according to the American Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee, parents are keeping their children home from both public and private schools.

In fact, law enforcement officials and leaders in Arab American and Muslim communities are preparing for more

trouble because children are still being attacked by fellow classmates and schools are being vandalized.

Last week, two Malaysian students at Indiana University were assaulted, and an Afghan student in New York was attacked by a fellow student; and only last month a threatening note found at a Palmdale, California, high school forced five Muslim American students home for their own safety.

I ask my colleagues, is this what we want to teach our children? I know the answer is a resounding no; but the fact remains that children and their families are suffering as a result of ignorance, fear, and hate.

Mr. Speaker, it is unacceptable; and it is exactly why this Congress must send a very strong message that hate crimes will not be tolerated. That is why we must strengthen our existing laws to protect families and children against all hate crimes.

Fortunately, we have a bipartisan bill. It is legislation in this House that has 199 cosponsors, and this legislation will help combat these hateful crimes.

The gentleman from Michigan's (Mr. CONYERS) bill, H.R. 1343, Local Law Enforcement Hate Crimes Prevention Act, will add teeth to the existing laws by making it easier for Federal law enforcement to investigate and prosecute crimes motivated by race, color, religion and national origin, as well as adding gender, sexual orientation and disability.

Yet even with an overwhelming number of bipartisan cosponsors, I told my colleagues this bill has 199 bipartisan cosponsors, this legislation has been cast aside by the Republican leadership, and that is just plain wrong. If there is ever a time that we needed to be passing hate crime legislation, that time is now.

That is why I am here today, Mr. Speaker, to encourage the Republican leadership to address this important issue, to urge them to bring the Conyers bill to the floor; and I have with me my colleague, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. SAWYER), who is going to talk to us about an incident in Ohio. I thank him for joining me.

Mr. SAWYER. Mr. Speaker, I am grateful to my always thoughtful colleague, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WOOLSEY), for her work on this important issue. I join her in thanks to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CONYERS) for his effort, his always civil, thoughtful, and insightful approach to issues of this kind.

I am not here to make a speech so much as I am to tell a story, but I hope that it is one of those stories that will illustrate what brings both of us and others later on this afternoon to the floor on this subject.

I do not believe, I certainly do not want to believe, that it is a story of hatred, but it is a story I believe of ignorance; and it is the kind of ignorance which, unchecked, leads to hatred. It is the kind of ignorance which, unchecked, gives license to hateful behav-

ior; and it is the kind of ignorance which needs to be addressed at its core.

I am going to try to make sure that I do not mention the name of the institution because I tell you that the place where this occurred is well known to most Americans. It is a wonderful institution. When I get done, I hope you will agree with me, that they have made a serious mistake or may well have made a serious mistake; and I think it is important that they have the room and the latitude in which to reconsider that mistake.

The story is basically this: it begins shortly before nine o'clock on the morning of September 11. Dr. Taranjit Sangari, a physician, was coming off of his work in the ICU, and was talking with a colleague of his in their native Punjabi. His English is perfectly usable, but they were sharing a joke; and as they walked past a group of people who were unknown to them and who did not know either physician, were speaking animatedly and laughing.

Ms. WOOLSEY. Would the gentleman yield just a minute?

Mr. SAWYER. Surely.

Ms. WOOLSEY. That was before September 11?

Mr. SAWYER. This was on the morning of September 11, just before 9 o'clock. As we all know, the events were unfolding at this very moment.

Ms. WOOLSEY. Right.

Mr. SAWYER. In as much as the doctor had been in the intensive care unit, he had had no access to a television. He saw people gathered around a television, had no idea what was going on; and the truth of the matter is that later on in the day, he was accused of inappropriate behavior in an area occupied by patients.

He was accused of celebrating what was being revealed on the television at that point, laughing about it, gesturing, when, in fact, in all probability, since they were both speaking in Punjabi, no one could have told what they were saying, and he had no idea and no opportunity to know what had happened in the world. I quote from his account as he spoke, in writing, to the appeals committee of the institution at which he works.

He says: "I am a Sikh from India. I have never been to the Middle East nor have I been to Pakistan. To accuse a Sikh of sympathizing with any terrorist reflects a complete misunderstanding and ignorance of the history of the Sikhs. If anything, anyone who knows anything about Sikhs and their history should have expected that a Sikh would have had a deeply rooted antipathy for the culture that produced the terrorists. I do not. I practice tolerance and acceptance of all cultures and religions, including Muslims. It is unfortunate that my accusers do not subscribe to the same values."

"On September 11 I made the mistake of wearing a turban and a beard to work and joking with a colleague while speaking Punjabi. I wear the tradi-

tional ceremonial turban and beard of Sikh men. At the time I spoke with my colleague I had no understanding whatsoever that terrorists had attacked the World Trade Center. When I laughed with my friend, I was teasing him and sharing a joke I had heard earlier that morning. Obviously, as a dark-skinned, bearded man in a turban speaking in a strange tongue and laughing on the very morning of the terrorist attacks I was prejudged by my accusers.

□ 1630

I did not know at the time that terrorists had attacked the targets in New York and Washington and my accusers did not know me."

The tragic fact is that over the course of the next month, in an attempt to relay the experience that he had been through, he found himself a month later in front of a panel where he was afforded very little opportunity to defend himself. The meeting was held without third party observers or disinterested coworkers. Dr. Sangari was unable to identify or confront his accusers or to bring witnesses. He was not permitted to read witness statements. He was not permitted to have counsel. And, in fact, he has lost his residency at this extraordinary institution without anything that most of us here, regardless of our views of any of this, would regard as due process.

I tell this story because on the one hand I very much hope that this institution will reconsider the way in which it reached its conclusion, but even more importantly, I think it is critically important for those of us who gather here and those who listen to these words to understand that this is as fundamental a violation of the principles for which we struggle and which were attacked on that day. It is every bit as much a travesty, although on a far smaller scale, as the tragedy that has taken place throughout this country and throughout the world.

My hope is that we will learn from this kind of experience; that we will recognize the obligation we all have to one another; that we will understand the enormously important role that Diaspora communities from all over the world can play in assuring the security that we all enjoy in this country; and in recognizing that truly we are all in this together and that a miscarriage of justice through total failure of process is as much an attack on all of the rest of us as it is on Dr. Sangari.

I thank the gentlewoman for the opportunity to tell that story and hope it speaks for itself.

Ms. WOOLSEY. If the gentleman will yield a minute, I want to ask him a question about this.

Mr. SAWYER. Certainly.

Ms. WOOLSEY. So the turban was something the young resident wore daily?

Mr. SAWYER. He wears it daily. He wears a beard daily.

Ms. WOOLSEY. The beard, yes. The language. Had he, in the past, been speaking Punjabi?

Mr. SAWYER. He has, from time to time. His English, I have to tell say, is as usable as yours or mine. But he was sharing a social moment, as I am told. He was sharing a social moment with his friend. It was no more, no less than that.

Ms. WOOLSEY. I thank the gentleman very much for sharing that story. That is just an example of what we are up against, and that was pretty far-reaching as far as dealing with something like that.

Mr. SAWYER. This is a serious issue the gentlewoman brings before us today and I am grateful to her.

Ms. WOOLSEY. That was a rock or a bullet in a different form against that young man. I thank the gentleman.

Now I would like to introduce another colleague, the gentlewoman from Illinois (Ms. SCHAKOWSKY), and I thank her for joining us this afternoon.

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. I want to thank the gentlewoman from California for this opportunity. When I heard that she had dedicated an hour to making a special call for tolerance and to disavow hate crimes, I did not want to pass up the opportunity. And based on my district, I felt a special obligation and desire to come down here and speak.

I represent certainly the most diverse district in Illinois, and probably one of the most diverse districts in the country. People view my district on the north side of Chicago, and some of the near northern suburbs, as a kind of gateway to the United States. Immigrants from all over the globe make their home in Chicago, in my district, seeking to become citizens, to send their children to school, to create their livelihood, to fulfill the American Dream that they brought with them from all parts of the world to live out in our country and to seek the promise of freedom and tolerance and the ability to practice their religions.

Generally, that has been true in the district. We all get along, we celebrate together and work together. There is every religion being practiced there and lots of good solid community feelings. But I knew, as soon as we identified those attacks on the Twin Towers as a terrorist attack, and as soon as it was identified as being wrought by terrorists that were using the name of Islam in their attacks, that there was going to be fear in my district among the Muslim and Arab American community in particular. Then I started hearing about comments that were being made to Sikhs.

Again, I think it is important to just note that that reflects a misunderstanding of Sikhs to begin with. But nonetheless, I think anybody who was dark skinned, darker skinned or different, was feeling a sense of fear. So what I decided to do, just to address that a little bit, was the Sunday after the terrorist attack I invited people in the district to take a walk down Devon Avenue.

Now, people who know Chicago know that it is a commercial street that has

many, many shops of people of Pakistani origin, from India, and in a certain section there is a lot of immigrants from the former Soviet Union, an orthodox Jewish community, and so everybody works and lives in that neighborhood. About a thousand people joined for a peaceful walk down the street. There were no speeches. We just joined arms and walked together, some chanting "Long Live USA," with different accents, different faces, and there was certainly a solemnity about it because of the terrible incident, but there was a comfort and a joy about that, too.

But when I talked to people on the walk and subsequently, and every week that I have gone back, I know that there is a lot of fear and that it is grounded. And when I look at the chart that is here, I am sorry to see that, under hate crimes against Muslim and Arab Americans by State, Illinois was not doing so well before September 11, but in the 2 months since that we certainly have had way too many.

So I was hearing from women who were reluctant to go out of the house with their heads covered, who were talking about keeping their children home from school, who were fearful about security around the mosque, who were changing their behavior as a result of threats that were made to them. Not all the comments were hate crimes in the sense of violence or attacks, but hurtful comments that were being made to them on the street or things that were said to taxicab drivers, some of them who decided actually not to drive for a while. I do not know if they are back to driving.

So I guess the thing that should be of concern to all of us is that what the September 11 attack has done is made us reflect on what are the things that are most precious about the United States, about the lives that we live as individuals and the values that we share. And I think none is more precious than the value of tolerance, of individual freedom to be who you are in this country. The recognition that we are a Nation of immigrants, a people coming from all over the world who want to live here, and that we open our arms to those who want to share our values and live them out in their lives, and that when we turn on one another, then in a devastating way the terrorists have struck a blow and that we have to guard against that with as much fervor as we fight the terrorist threat externally. As we search for Osama bin Laden, we also have to search for tolerance. We cannot turn one against another.

I think as leaders of this country, we want to create that sense in our districts, to make sure that we help infuse, to create the culture of tolerance back home in our districts. So that when we check those numbers next month and next year, we see that they have fallen. And, hopefully, with the passage of the Hate Crimes Prevention Act as well that we not just talk about

it but we put in to the words of our laws that we stand firmly against intolerance.

I again want to express my appreciation for the opportunity to come down here and just support the words of the gentlewoman from California and to speak on behalf of my district and my community.

Ms. WOOLSEY. Well, I thank the gentlewoman from Illinois for coming and for being such an outspoken colleague for human rights and civil liberties and humanity in general. I think what the gentlewoman has done, and I compliment her on taking ahold of the issue immediately after September 11, she has prevented some hate crimes, I am certain of that.

And one of the ways we can know that, if my colleagues will look at Virginia and Maryland on this chart, both those States were addressing the issues before September 11. Hence, they do not have an increase in hate crimes in their communities. They were already dealing with something they knew was sensitive and must be addressed and they needed their communities working together.

So the gentlewoman made that difference, too, and I thank her.

I am now honored to introduce my colleague, the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Mrs. CLAYTON). I thank her for joining us.

Mrs. CLAYTON. I want to thank the gentlewoman from California for her continuous and tireless work on this legislation and so many other pieces of legislation. This legislation to pass hate crime legislation was a valuable piece of legislation prior to September 11 and certainly it has been made more essential now since we have had the incident of September 11.

The gentlewoman from Illinois, I think, said it correctly and very eloquently; that what we have come to as a Nation is to begin to value ourselves as Americans, but in that process we have come to value what it is to be an American and what we stand for. And what are those principles? Certainly the principle of diversity, tolerance, freedom to worship, freedom to speak, and that we do not associate misdeeds or crimes with certain people who look a certain way. We call that profiling. We must not profile people because we know they are related to a certain religion that may not be our own faith as Christians and because we think someone in that religion might have done something that is evil and that is unacceptable and so then we brand everyone.

Certainly hate crime legislation was to allow us to treat incidents of crime, assault, speech or violence against someone because they were different for just what it was, that it was only because they were different and, therefore, it was labeled appropriately as hate crime. Now, since this incident has come about, we cannot imagine that we would not want to pass this legislation.

Really, when I think about it, I am astonished that we have not embraced this. Just as we embraced giving the police more authority for tools to arrest people because they had violated the Criminal Code in terms of physical assault or for murder or for destruction of property, we should also be aiding law enforcement with tools to arrest and for prosecution and administering of the law and prevention in this realm of crime, because they are a combination. That is what terrorism has the effect of doing, is creating an environment where we hate each other, and so it brings terror to us and it alters our thinking and our reasoning.

I would think that we would want to enable and empower our law enforcement with this very tool to say that, as we are getting those who indeed perpetrated this heinous, unthinkable, horrific crime against us, we also want tools that would constrain and prosecute and convict individuals who are perpetrating these crimes.

□ 1645

One would think there would be some balance in this. More importantly, it reinforces who we are as Americans, what it is we are all about, is the freedom and liberty of being separate and different and being able to worship as we want to and being able to speak freely about issues that may not be a popular issue or be able to have an independent thought that goes against the norm. That is what it means to be free, and those are our civil liberties that we are so envied for throughout the world. That is what our young men and women go into the military and fight and die for.

It is a precious right to be an American, and anything that violates that would be the taking away of those liberties. I commend the gentlewoman and would just review what are we afraid of in this law. It is really very straightforward. It gives local authorities, meaning State and local government, the empowerment and authorizes the Attorney General to provide technical, forensic, prosecutorial and other assistance in the criminal investigation or prosecution of any crime that, one, constitutes a crime of violence under the Federal law; two, is motivated by prejudice; and also it authorizes the Attorney General to award assistance and grants to give them information and technical assistance through resources that we can provide.

It further directs the U.S. Sentencing Commission to study and provide sentencing for juveniles who commit hate crimes. It is a range of services and tools both for enforcement, both for prevention and intervention, and gives some guidance on how to deal with young people who are guilty of that.

Even more important, what are we teaching our young people when we are not speaking out for them? Our young people learn a lot from us, and we should set the example. Young people many times have an opportunity to be

very cruel to each other, but young people are also quick learners. They know when it is unacceptable, and we ought to set the mark because they want to achieve the high mark. I thank the gentlewoman for challenging us and our colleagues. We just need a few more. There is an extraordinary, large list of bipartisan support; and I urge the leadership to bring this up for a vote.

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman. She has confirmed that the time is now. It is time to vote for expanding the intelligence community's privileges and giving law enforcement more tools as far as going after terrorists. I think the time is now to show our young people that we do not tolerate hate crimes, that we do not paint everybody with the same brush. If one person has shown that they are evil, that does not mean everybody that looks like that person is evil, and that there is no excuse for the United States Congress not to pass a hate crimes bill before we recess for the year.

Mrs. CLAYTON. We can almost pass this on suspension.

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, it has 199 cosponsors. It is bipartisan. Let us make it happen. I thank the gentlewoman.

Now I am delighted to be joined by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. SOLIS).

Ms. SOLIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to support H.R. 1343, the hate crimes bill sponsored by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WOOLSEY), and I am a cosponsor of the legislation. I am glad that we are beginning that discussion here on the floor tonight.

As Members know, this Nation has seen a sharp rise in hate crimes against individuals perceived to be Muslims or of Arab descent. There have been over 1,140 complaints since September 11. That is more than triple the number of all last year. I am not proud of the fact that California has seen one of the largest increases in hate crimes of all of the States this year. Since September 11 in Los Angeles County, the county that I represent, there have been 156 reported incidents of hate crimes against Arabs or Muslims. That includes two homicides. This is a huge increase over last year when there were 12 reported incidents in Los Angeles County.

I am alarmed at the senseless acts of cowardice which have included physical assaults, hate mail, public harassment and even death. We hear reports of hate groups throughout the country, particularly in the Midwest, that are calling out for people to become recruits and to join in to harass people who look different from them. I think this is wrong, and I think the gentlewoman's legislation will help move us in a direction that will help inform young people to prevent these heinous crimes.

In my own congressional district, I would like to share that, in fact, short-

ly after the September 11 incident, there was an Egyptian shopkeeper who owned a store in the city of San Gabriel for the last 20 years. People would come and have coffee at his shop. At 3:00 in the afternoon on a Saturday, two young men shot him point-blank. They did not take one dime from the cash register. They thought he was a radical Muslim or something of that nature. Unfortunately, his family is now grieving.

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I think we can assume that it was a hate crime.

Ms. SOLIS. Yes. Indeed, the FBI is looking at it. They have not declared that it is a hate crime, and I am urging them to continue that investigation.

Along with that, there were other incidents reported where young women attending a local community college in my district were assaulted because they were wearing scarves over their heads. They literally had to have gentlemen of their own descent walk them to classrooms. They were doing nothing wrong. They were students going to class.

The other things that have come up as well, hate crimes against people who look Muslim and Arab who look like me. I have been asked if I am of Middle Eastern descent in Washington, D.C. In my own district, one Latino gentleman was chased on the freeway and beaten by two individuals who thought he was from the Middle East. I would like our laws to go after individuals who abuse our rights and freedoms.

Ms. WOOLSEY. And if the gentlewoman were from the Middle East, she would be proud of it; and it does not mean that she is an evil-doer or was going to do something wrong because she came from some part of the world.

Ms. SOLIS. We need to educate and teach our young people that diversity is our strength, particularly in places like Southern California where we exchange different languages, different cultures; and we enjoy that strength. We have unifying symbolisms there that people can join. We need to talk about that more forcefully here on the floor as the gentlewoman is doing tonight. I commend the gentlewoman, and on behalf of the people in the 31st Congressional District, I know that they want to see some improvement with respect to hate crimes legislation.

One of my cities has had numerous hate crimes against African Americans because there are very few there. That has created a big problem in that city. We need to provide support, financial support, whether it be through our law enforcement efforts to do more sensitivity training and outreach, community policing, but also in the schools and even in our churches and mosques and other centers of religious teaching where people can begin to break down those barriers and really begin to have a thoughtful discussion on what it is to be an American, what that really means.

Ms. WOOLSEY. If the gentlewoman would yield, on this chart are Virginia

and Maryland, the difference between the increase since September 8 was hardly even experienced because those two communities have been working with their Muslim American and their Arab American communities, and understood the sensitivities and what needed to be done. So when September 11 happened, their communities were already sensitive and caring about each other. So it works if we put the energy into it.

Mr. Speaker, now is the time because we are putting energy into these areas. We voted for an airline bailout bill for \$15 billion. We can put energy into that. We can put energy into a stimulus package that gives huge tax breaks to the large corporations in the country. So certainly we have time to bring the legislation of the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CONYERS) to the House floor and it could pass on a suspension in a minute. We have started the drum beat, and we are not going to stop.

Another reason we are not going to stop is another reality that hate groups are using, they are using the events of September 11 to gain new recruits, and they are specifically targeting the youth. It was reported in last Saturday's Washington Post that white supremacy groups have recently used images of the burning World Trade Center towers on fliers as a way to argue that the United States needs to close its borders to new residents. Some are using the images on their magazine covers and Web sites to increase support and numbers at their rallies. In the last year, 33 percent of white nationalist groups engaged in efforts to recruit and organize young people. This is a 10 percent increase over the year before. For example, the National Alliance members in Columbus, Ohio, blanketed the University of Ohio with fliers warning against interracial relationships. Fliers featuring a skull and crossbones with the slogan "Race mixers beware" were slipped under the doors of African American professors at the University of Illinois at Champaign-Urbana.

Unfortunately, such incidents are not confined to one university. Such efforts to simultaneously terrorize and recruit are becoming disturbingly commonplace on campuses, and we must pass legislation that makes a statement to our youth and to Americans in general that we do not tolerate hate crimes in the United States of America.

Ms. SOLIS. Mr. Speaker, I also read that article. It appeared in one of my local papers, in the San Gabriel Valley Tribune. I hope our law enforcement will do the utmost that they can to find out who the individuals are that are spreading this hateful type of literature on the Internet, and other means that they are using to provoke people in the community. It is horrible that goes on.

Mr. Speaker, I see young people in my district putting flags on their cars and trunks, but at the same time some

of those youths think that taking their frustrations out on a group of people is just senseless, and we have to stop it.

Ms. WOOLSEY. There is a lot of anger and we need to find ways for people to deal with anger and their differences, and the entire situation in the Mideast tells us that we have to do that.

□ 1700

We can start at home. It is very important that we start at home. I thank the gentlewoman so much for joining me.

Ms. SOLIS. I thank the gentlewoman from California for this special order.

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I have the privilege of introducing the Democratic leader, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. GEPHARDT), and I thank him very much for joining us.

Mr. GEPHARDT. I thank the gentlewoman from California for taking this time, this special order, and bringing up this matter that is so important to all Americans. I admire the work that she has done consistently over a long period of time to try to get hate crimes legislation passed here in the House of Representatives.

Mr. Speaker, last year we came very close to making this bill the law of the land. Bipartisan majorities supported it in both Houses of Congress. We argued that the country needed to take a strong stand against brutal crimes committed against people because of who they are. We said attacks on Americans because of race, color, national origin, religion, sexual orientation, gender or disability were attacks not just on individuals but assaults against all Americans. We argued that law enforcement agents at all levels should have better tools and resources to find those responsible for these crimes and to see that they were brought to justice. We had heard too many stories of people beaten and brutalized and murdered because of who they were.

Matthew Shepherd was tied to a post and left to die by two men because he was gay. James Byrd, Jr. was tied to a truck and dragged through the streets and killed because he was black. Ricky Brydson was shot dead on the streets of Chicago because he was an African American. Children at a Jewish community center in Los Angeles were fired upon and then the perpetrator went and killed a Filipino American.

There are countless other stories of people who have been victimized or assaulted that did not make headlines and went unreported. But in the end, the Republican leadership thwarted the will of the majority and blocked the bill from being enacted.

Today, in light of the events of September 11, I believe with all my heart that this law is needed more than ever before. We need to bring this bill up and pass it in order to increase the power of law enforcement officials and send a message to the entire country and to the world that hate crimes in

the United States will not be tolerated. We need to demonstrate today that we will not let terrorists with hate in their hearts divide the greatest country in the history of the world. We will not let them turn Americans against one another in the most diverse society on the face of the Earth. We will not let them instill fear of our fellow citizens because of appearances or perceptions or heritage or backgrounds. We must, and I repeat must, pay close attention to divisions breaking out among our citizens in the wake of September 11.

We need to avoid the mistakes of our past in targeting certain citizens. We need to remember what happened in World War II to Japanese Americans and to my colleagues and friends, the gentleman from California (Mr. HONDA) and Norm Mineta, who were put in camps because of who they were.

We need to send a clear message to all that we will never accept or condone violence or hatred against any of our citizens. We need to put a stop to recent attacks on American Muslims and Arab Americans.

A Pakistani store owner was shot and killed a few days after September 11 because of who he was. Two girls were beaten at a college in Illinois because they were of Middle Eastern descent. A gas station owner in Arizona was shot and killed in his store because he was a Sikh who was wearing a turban.

The attacks must stop. These attacks are un-American. They violate not just the rights of individuals but they are an affront to us all. They are crimes against all of us, and we must strengthen our law enforcement and our society to better deal with these acts.

I recall what Abraham Lincoln said during the wrenching challenge of the Civil War: "Think anew and act anew. Rise with the occasion and then we will save our country."

I urge my colleagues opposed to this legislation to think anew, to act anew, to bring this bill up and work with us to renew the spirit of tolerance that makes America great.

I thank the gentlewoman for holding this special order.

Ms. WOOLSEY. I thank the gentleman for joining us and being willing to work with us, because it is time. It is time to pass hate crimes legislation, Mr. Leader.

Mr. GEPHARDT. I thank the gentlewoman. I obviously agree.

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this time to thank my colleagues for participating in this special order. This Congress can no longer ignore the need for hate crimes legislation. As I stated earlier, my colleagues' participation this evening sets an example of the commitment we as a Congress share in protecting our children and families from hate. Hate crimes legislation must be a priority. The Conyers bill, H.R. 1343, must be brought to the floor and passed and passed immediately. I have tried to do

my part by sending out letters to my colleagues with information about hate crimes, the record of what is happening across the country, what is happening against Arab and Muslim Americans.

Mr. Speaker, organizing these speeches today is not the end of what we are going to do. We are going to work with all of our colleagues to ensure that this issue is addressed by the Republican leadership and it is one of my top priorities. We heard from our leader, Leader GEPHARDT, it is very important to him. We are going to continue this drumbeat until the Republican leadership allows this Congress to debate hate crimes and to vote on hate crimes and protect our children now and in the future from hate.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Speaker, under the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994, Congress has defined a hate crime as "any act of violence against a person or property based on the victims' race, color, gender, national origin, religion, sexual orientation or disability."

We have all seen the many forms that crimes of hate can take. We have witnessed crimes perpetrated against persons based on their ethnicity or race; due to a person's sexual orientation; or based on a person's religion. Recently, we have witnessed numerous, heinous crimes against Muslims and Shiks based on their identity and religion. These are crimes of hate perpetrated against Americans and should be prosecuted with a heightened sense of responsibility.

FBI statistics reveal that in 1999, a total of 7,876 bias-motivated criminal incidents were reported. Of these incidents: 4,295 were motivated by racial bias; 1,411 by religious bias; 1,317 by sexual-orientation bias; 829 by ethnicity/national origin bias; 19 by disability bias; and 5 by multiple bias.

As we discuss this issue, I believe that there are two questions our nation must answer.

First, why should we care?

I submit to you today that we should care because our nation was built on a foundation of democracy and independence for all. Our Declaration of Independence states: "We hold these truths to be self evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness."

We all take pride in these words, but we all have a duty, as American people, to recognize that this principle applies to all of our nation's citizens regardless of their race or national origin, gender, sexual orientation, religion, or disability status.

I believe that in this time of national emergency it is critical that we remain a "unified America" and reach out across our differences in ethnicity, race, and religion to respect each other and to celebrate the differences. We must all remember that although we are a melting pot of various cultures, ideals, and physical makeups, we are all one human race.

As one 16-year-old recently wrote:

He prayed—it wasn't my religion.
He ate—it wasn't what I ate.
He spoke—it wasn't my language.
He dressed—it wasn't what I wore.
He took my hand—it wasn't the color of mine.

But when he laughed—it was how I laughed,
and when he cried—it was how I cried.

The second question our nation must answer is "How can we put an end to hate violence?"

The American people must take action. We must have a united and determined partnership of elected officials, law enforcement entities, businesses, community organizations, churches and religious organizations, and schools.

Congress must also take action. Yes, statistics have shed light on the prevalence of hate crimes in our society. However, hate crimes are often under reported. Although we gather significant information as a result of the Hate Crimes Statistics Act, this act makes the reporting of hate crimes by state and local jurisdictions voluntary, leaving gaps in information from key jurisdictions. (For example, of the 100 most populous cities in the U.S., 10 did not participate in the reporting of hate crime data in 1997.) We should encourage all jurisdictions to collect, record, and report hate crime data so that we may have a true understanding of the depth and nature of this issue.

It is also our duty to ensure that our nation's laws fully protect all of its citizens. Our existing civil rights laws protect citizens against crimes involving acts of violence because of race, color, religion, or national origin. The Local Law Enforcement Hate Crimes Prevention Act of 2001 (H.R. 1343) would for the first time broaden federal jurisdiction under civil rights law by adding gender, disability, and sexual orientation to the categories protected by these laws. In addition, it would remove limits on the prosecution of hate crimes that are not committed under "federally protected" activities under existing civil rights laws, such as voting, attending school, serving on a jury, or traveling for purposes of interstate commerce.

As such, I call for immediate consideration and passage of the Hate Crimes Prevention Act which would allow prosecution of serious, violent hate crimes, regardless of whether a federally protected right was being exercised.

Nonaction translates into not caring.

Nonaction translates into condoning the hatred that continues to permeate this nation.

But most significant, nonaction translates into silence.

And as Martin Luther King stated: "We will remember not the words of our enemies, but the silence of our friends."

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, since the April 3, 2001 introduction of H.R. 1343, the Hate Crimes Prevention Act, 199 members from both sides of the aisle have added their voices to the call for comprehensive legislation that will provide assistance to state and local law enforcement and amend federal law to streamline the investigation and prosecution of hate crimes.

The events of September 11th have demonstrated the destructive power of hate to rend the fabric of a community and a nation. Domestically, hate crimes statistics are a disturbing barometer of the state of the nation. In spite of national success in lowering overall crime rates, hate crimes have proven resistant to that trend. Data collected for 2000, pursuant to the 1990 Hate Crimes Statistics Act, documented 8152 hate crimes, an increase of 3.5 percent from 1999 figures.

Overall, racial bias accounted for 54.3 percent of incidents, with religious bias

accounting for 16.5 percent, sexual orientation 16 percent and ethnicity 12.4 percent of incidents. Notably, anti-black bias accounted for 35.6 percent of all racial bias and anti-Semitism accounted for 75.5 percent of all religious bias incidents.

In the wake of the terrorist attacks, the Arab-American Anti-Discrimination Committee has investigated, documented and referred to federal authorities over 450 incidents. These incidents include the murders of an a Muslim Pakistani store owner in Dallas, TX, and an Indian-American gas station owner in Mesa, AZ, where a suspect was arrested shouting, "I stand for America all the way."

The Department of Justice, however, has initiated only approximately 40 investigations of hate crimes directed against institutions or people of Arab or Middle-Eastern decent. As the James Byrd and Matthew Shepard tragedies suggest, the investigation and prosecution of this flood of hate crimes will strain the resources of state and local law enforcement agencies.

Current law limits federal jurisdiction to federally protected activities, such as voting for even covered classes of persons, so all these incidents will not be subject to federal jurisdiction. Moreover, current law does not permit federal involvement in a range of cases involving crimes motivated by bias against the victim's sexual orientation, gender or disability. This loophole is particularly significant given the fact that ten states have no hate crime laws on the books, and another 21 states have extremely weak hate crimes laws.

Our bill will remove these hurdles, so the federal government will no longer be handicapped in its efforts to assist in the investigation and prosecution of hate crimes. Through an Intergovernmental Assistance Program, federal authorities will be able to provide technical, forensic or prosecutorial assistance to state and local law enforcement officials. In addition, the legislation authorizes the Attorney General to make grants to state and local law enforcement agencies that have incurred extraordinary expenses associated with the investigation and prosecution of hate crimes.

The Hate Crimes Prevention Act of 2001 is a constructive and measured response to a problem that continues to plague or nation—violence motivated by prejudice. It is vital that both government and individuals distinguish the beliefs of the Arab-American and Muslim communities from the perpetrators of September 11th's violence, and recognize that these Americans share our values and contribute significantly to our communities.

All Americans should stand to condemn any acts of bigotry, violence or discrimination against Arab-Americans, South Asians and American Muslims and call upon Americans of every faith and heritage to stand together in this time of national crisis. Our sense

of community with fellow Americans of Arab and South Asian decent and those of the Islamic faith should not be counted as another casualty of September 11th's senseless violence.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. MEEKS of New York (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today and the balance of the week on account of a death in the family.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

The following Members (at the request of Mr. McNULTY) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. DEFAZIO, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. PALLONE, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. MCKINNEY, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. GREEN of Texas, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. ANDREWS, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. WATSON of California, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. KAPTUR, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. BROWN of Florida, for 5 minutes, today.

Mrs. CLAYTON, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. SCOTT, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. STUPAK, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. THUNE, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. GANSKE, for 5 minutes, November 21.

Mr. SOUDER, for 5 minutes, today and November 15.

Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. DUNCAN, for 5 minutes, November 15.

(The following Member (at his own request) to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. FOLEY, for 5 minutes, today.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION REFERRED

A concurrent resolution of the Senate of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. Con. Res. 83. Concurrent resolution providing for a National Day of Reconciliation; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

BILL PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Jeff Trandahl, Clerk of the House reports that on November 13, 2001 he pre-

sented to the President of the United States, for his approval, the following bill.

H.R. 768. To amend the Improving America's Schools Act of 1994 to extend the favorable treatment of need-based educational aid under the antitrust laws, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 8 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, November 15, 2001, at 10 a.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 8 of rule XII, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

4570. A letter from the Under Secretary, Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics, Department of Defense, transmitting the Selected Acquisition Reports (SARS) for the quarter ending September 30, 2001, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2432; to the Committee on Armed Services.

4571. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; California State Implementation Plan Revision; Interim Final Determination that State has Corrected the Deficiencies [CA 249-0307; FRL-7102-4] received November 9, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4572. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Standards of Performance for Large Municipal Waste Combustors for Which Construction Is Commenced After September 20, 1994 or for Which Modification or Reconstruction Is Commenced After June 19, 1996 and Emission Guidelines and Compliance Times for Large Municipal Waste Combustors That are Constructed On or Before September 20, 1994 [AD-FRL-7100-8] (RIN: 2060-AJ52) received November 6, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4573. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Revisions to the California State Implementation Plan, California State Implementation Plan Revision; San Joaquin Valley Unified Air Pollution Control District, and South Coast Air Quality Management District [CA 169-0272a; FRL-7100-6] received November 9, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4574. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Cooperation Agency, transmitting notification concerning the Department of the Army's Proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance (LOA) to Egypt for defense articles and services (Transmittal No. 02-10), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(b); to the Committee on International Relations.

4575. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting notification of waived missile sanctions against the Government of Pakistan essential to the national security of the United States, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1703(c); to the Committee on International Relations.

4576. A letter from the Chief Counsel, Office of Foreign Assets Control, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule—Blocked Persons, Specially Designated Nationals, Specially Designated Terrorists, Foreign Terrorist Organizations, and Specially Designated Narcotics Traffickers: Additional Designations of Terrorism-Related Blocked Persons—received November 7, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on International Relations.

4577. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Surface Mining, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule—Pennsylvania Regulatory Program [PA-132-FOR] received November 13, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

4578. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Surface Mining, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule—Indiana Regulatory Program [SPATS No. IN-152-FOR; State Program Amendment No. 2001-1] received November 13, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

4579. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Surface Mining, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule—North Dakota Regulatory Program [SPATS No. ND-042-FOR; Amendment No. XXXI] received November 13, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

4580. A letter from the Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legislative Affairs, Department of Justice, transmitting the annual report of the Office of Justice Programs for Fiscal Year 2000, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 3712(b); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4581. A letter from the Regulations Coordinator, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule—Medicare Program; Prospective Payment System for Hospital Outpatient Services: Criteria for Establishing Additional Pass-Through Categories for Medical Devices [CMS-1179-IFC] (RIN: 0938-AK59) received November 8, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); jointly to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. DREIER: Committee on Rules. H.R. 981. A bill to provide a biennial budget for the United States Government; with an amendment (Rept. 107-200 Pt. 2).

Ms. PRYCE of Ohio: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 288. Resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2269) to amend title I of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 and the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to promote the provision of retirement investment advice to workers managing their retirement income assets (Rept. 107-289). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. THOMAS: Committee on Ways and Means. H.R. 3009. A bill to extend the Andean Trade Preference Act, to grant additional trade benefits under that Act, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 107-290). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

DISCHARGE OF COMMITTEE

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XII the committee on Government Reform discharged from further consideration.

H.R. 981 referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. CONYERS (for himself, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. SABO, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. POMEROY, Ms. LEE, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, Mr. LUTHER, Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. KENNEDY of Minnesota, Mr. GUTKNECHT, and Mrs. MEEK of Florida):

H.R. 3288. A bill to amend the Clayton Act to make the antitrust laws applicable to the elimination or relocation of major league baseball franchises; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. BERKLEY:

H.R. 3289. A bill to provide for interagency planning for preparing for, defending against, and responding to the consequences of terrorist attacks against the Yucca Mountain Project, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. CAPPS:

H.R. 3290. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Energy to guarantee loans to facilitate nuclear nonproliferation programs and activities of the Government of the Russian Federation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Mr. FRANK:

H.R. 3291. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to provide that consensual sexual activity between adults shall not be a violation of the Uniform Code of Military Justice; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. HOUGHTON (for himself and Mrs. THURMAN):

H.R. 3292. A bill to establish an informatics grant program for hospitals and skilled nursing facilities and to encourage health care providers to make major information technology advances by establishing a Medical Information Technology Advisory Board that will develop and disseminate standards for the electronic sharing of medical information; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. LUCAS of Oklahoma (for himself and Mr. WATKINS):

H.R. 3293. A bill to establish a coordinated program of science-based countermeasures to address the threats of agricultural bioterrorism; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York (for herself, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. ISRAEL, Ms. HART, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. NADLER, Mr. WEINER, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. OWENS, Ms. VELAZQUEZ, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. ENGEL, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. HINCHEY, Ms. SLAUGHTER, and Mr. MCGOVERN):

H.R. 3294. A bill to provide for the distribution of assets frozen pursuant to Executive Order 13224 and similar Executive orders to the State of New York, the State of Pennsylvania, and the Department of Defense to cover cleanup and reconstruction costs asso-

ciated with the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001; to the Committee on International Relations, and in addition to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure, and Armed Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. NEY (for himself, Mr. HOYER, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. FATTAH, Mr. EHLERS, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. MICA, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. LINDER, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. DAVIS of Florida, Mr. REYNOLDS, Mr. REYES, Mr. BUYER, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. CASTLE, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. PORTMAN, Mrs. MEEK of Florida, Mr. ENGLISH, Mrs. THURMAN, Mr. LATOURETTE, Mr. WYNN, Mr. KING, Mr. SPRATT, Mr. TIBERI, Mr. RUSH, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. HORN, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. HAYES, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mr. COOKSEY, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. WALDEN of Oregon, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. GREENWOOD, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mr. WOLF, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. BALLENGER, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. FORBES, Mr. BAIRD, Ms. HART, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. BARCIA, Mr. FLETCHER, Mr. CARSON of Oklahoma, Mr. GRUCCI, Mr. HILL, Mr. AKIN, Mr. ETHERIDGE, Mr. PLATTS, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. TERRY, Mr. HOLT, Mr. MATHESON, Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri, Mr. MOORE, Mr. PASCRELL, Mrs. TAUSCHER, Mr. STARK, Mr. POMEROY, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. HOEFFEL, Mr. GANSKE, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mrs. CLAYTON, Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania, and Mr. LEWIS of California):

H.R. 3295. A bill to establish a program to provide funds to States to replace punch card voting systems, to establish the Election Assistance Commission to assist in the administration of Federal elections and to otherwise provide assistance with the administration of certain Federal election laws and programs, to establish minimum election administration standards for States and units of local government with responsibility for the administration of Federal elections, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration, and in addition to the Committees on the Judiciary, Science, Government Reform, and Armed Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 162: Mr. BECERRA, Mr. CLAY, Mr. FATTAH, Mr. MARKEY, Mrs. MEEK of Florida, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. WATT of North Carolina, and Ms. LOFGREN.

H.R. 218: Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky and Mr. ISRAEL.

H.R. 511: Mr. SHERMAN and Mr. MANZULLO.

H.R. 602: Mr. GRUCCI.

H.R. 604: Mr. BROWN of South Carolina and Mrs. MINK of Hawaii.

H.R. 650: Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky.

H.R. 690: Mrs. NAPOLITANO.

H.R. 782: Mr. MORAN of Virginia.

H.R. 783: Mr. FALCOMA VEGA.

H.R. 792: Ms. MCCOLLUM and Mr. HOLT.

H.R. 981: Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, and Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland.

H.R. 1162: Mr. ROSS.

H.R. 1198: Ms. BERKLEY.

H.R. 1289: Ms. LOFGREN.

H.R. 1353: Mr. KIND.

H.R. 1485: Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. FRANK, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. BACA, and Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 1487: Mr. HALL of Texas.

H.R. 1582: Mr. FALCOMA VEGA.

H.R. 1786: Mr. SHERWOOD.

H.R. 1808: Ms. LEE, Ms. KAPTUR, Mrs. MEEK of Florida, Mr. SANDERS, Ms. HART, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. UNDERWOOD, and Mrs. JONES of Ohio.

H.R. 1822: Mr. SHUSTER, Mr. EVANS, Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois, and Mr. WU.

H.R. 2012: Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. PLATTS, and Mr. OLVER.

H.R. 2037: Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. COX, Mr. BOYD, and Mr. JEFF MILLER of Florida.

H.R. 2088: Mr. BRYANT and Mr. SKELTON.

H.R. 2348: Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, Ms. WATERS, and Mrs. JONES of Ohio.

H.R. 2357: Mr. MCINNIS, Mr. AKIN, and Mr. COX.

H.R. 2374: Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts.

H.R. 2379: Mr. MORAN of Virginia.

H.R. 2435: Mr. FORBES.

H.R. 2484: Mr. FROST.

H.R. 2598: Mr. GUTIERREZ.

H.R. 2623: Mrs. MEEK of Florida, Mr. BERMAN, and Mr. SNYDER.

H.R. 2678: Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. UPTON, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. BOUCHER, and Mr. OWENS.

H.R. 2722: Mr. WAMP, Mr. FORBES, Mr. TOWNS, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mr. MCHUGH, Mrs. ROUKEMA, Ms. MCKINNEY, Ms. HARMAN, Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, and Mr. BECERRA.

H.R. 2782: Mr. BONIOR.

H.R. 2835: Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. UNDERWOOD, and Mr. FROST.

H.R. 2847: Mr. LEACH and Mr. BONIOR.

H.R. 2850: Mr. PLATTS.

H.R. 2901: Ms. PELOSI and Mr. LARSON of Connecticut.

H.R. 2916: Mrs. MINK of Hawaii and Mr. WU.

H.R. 2949: Mr. COOKSEY and Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas.

H.R. 3009: Mr. KIRK, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. SHAW, Mr. KNOLLENBERG, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. CANTOR, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. RAMSTAD, Mrs. TAUSCHER, Mr. GOSS, Mr. HYDE, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. KOLBE, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Ms. PRYCE of Ohio, Mr. ROYCE, and Mr. DREIER.

H.R. 3011: Mr. SCHIFF.

H.R. 3015: Mrs. MINK of Hawaii.

H.R. 3019: Mr. ACKERMAN and Mr. CROWLEY.

H.R. 3026: Mr. CLEMENT.

H.R. 3046: Mr. WELDON of Florida, Mr. PLATTS, Mr. EVANS, Mr. LAHOOD, and Mr. KENNEDY of Minnesota.

H.R. 3050: Mr. OTTER.

H.R. 3054: Mr. WEINER.

H.R. 3074: Mr. SCHAFFER, Mr. WAMP, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. GOODE, Mr. TANCREDO, and Mr. KINGSTON.

H.R. 3076: Mr. SCHAFFER, Mr. WAMP, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. GOODE, Mr. TANCREDO, and Mr. KINGSTON.

H.R. 3087: Mr. PASCRELL.

H.R. 3088: Mr. SCHIFF, Mrs. MORELLA, Mrs. CLAYTON, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mr. REYNOLDS, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, and Mr. RANGEL.

H.R. 3109: Mr. DICKS, Mr. STRICKLAND, and Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri.

H.R. 3175: Mr. SAXTON and Mr. McDERMOTT.

H.R. 3192: Mr. SWEENEY, Mr. KING, Mr. KIRK, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. HOUGHTON, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, Mrs. ROUKEMA, Mr. LEACH, Mr. GANSKE, Mr. UPTON, Mrs. KELLY, and Mr. EHLERS.

H.R. 3209: Mr. SWEENEY and Mr. OXLEY.

H.R. 3221: Mr. PLATTS.

H.R. 3230: Mr. LOBIONDO and Mr. ISSA.	H.Con. Res. 195: Mr. COYNE.	H. Con. Res. 266: Mr. GRUCCI, Mr. BARTLETT
H.R. 3277: Ms. NORTON, Mr. LIPINSKI, and	H. Con. Res. 222: Mr. BACHUS and Mr.	of Maryland, Ms. HART, Mr. MCGOVERN, and
Mr. JACKSON of Illinois.	SCHROCK.	Mr. UNDERWOOD.
H.R. 3286: Mr. STUMP, Mr. TANCREDO, and	H. Con. Res. 249: Mr. FOSSELLA.	H. Con. Res. 267: Mr. FOLEY.
Mr. PAUL.	H. Con. Res. 250: Mr. TERRY and Ms. BERK-	H. Res. 281: Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. McNULTY, Mr.
H.J. Res. 23: Mr. NEY.	LEY.	HORN, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, and Mr.
H.J. Res. 54: Mr. PITTS and Mr.	H. Con. Res. 253: Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. CRANE,	FALEOMAVEAGA.
HOSTETTLER.	Mr. FALEOMAVEAGA, and Mr. ETHERIDGE.	H. Res. 284: Mr. GOODE and Mr. McNULTY.
H. Con. Res. 60: Mr. PETRI.		